B&S MODEL
No. 2. Side Car the most comfortable mount for a Lady Companion
Prices on application.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
Tramway Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

B·S·A
Bicycles
Latest stock received, prices on application
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
Tramway Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

EDITED BY B. G. HORNIMAN, 1918—19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY HARNAMDAS VEKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BREL

VOL. IV NO. 119 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1921. TWO ANNAS.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

SHIPPING.

P. & O.

AND

BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

DATE 1921.	STEAMER.	TONS.
23rd July ..	NARKUNDA* ..	16,118
30th „ ..	MOREA ..	10,890
6th August ..	CALEDONIA ..	7,572
13th „ ..	NOVARA ..	6,850
0th „ ..	MANTUA* ..	10,909
27th „ ..	DEVANIA ..	8,092
3rd Sept. ..	DON GOLA ..	8,056
10th „ ..	KAISDR-I-HIND	11,430
17th „ ..	A Steamer ..	
24th „ ..	NALI ERA* ..	15,825
1st October, ..	PEASSY ..	7,346
8th „ ..	MOREA ..	10,890
15th „ ..	EGYPT ..	7,941
22nd „ ..	CHINA ..	7,952
29th „ ..	MALWA ..	10,941

*Through steamer from Australia.

NARKUNDA, MANTUA, NALDERA } Through steamers from Australia.

P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN. A special train leaves Marseilles for London via Boulogne, shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

P. & O. SAILINGS FOR THE STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

DATE.	STEAMER.	REMARKS.
22nd July ..	DUNERA ..	To Colombo, Straits and China.
26th August ..	SCUDAN ..	To Colombo Straits and China.
12th July ..	NALDERA	* Colombo, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney.
26th August ..	MALWA	
23rd September	NARKUNDA	
21st October ..	MANTUA	

Through steamer from London.) *

REDUCED FARES BETWEEN BOMBAY AND COLOMBO.

First Saloon single ticket £10
Second Saloon single ticket £7

A Special three-months holiday return ticket, first saloon only, will now be issued at £15. All these fares are payable only in Rupees at the current rate of exchange with a minimum of 1s. 4d.

SPECIAL SAILING DIRECT TO NEW YORK.

29th July ..	HUGHLI ..	Tons 5,232

Carries a limited number of first saloon passengers.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamer	—
21st July ..	LIGHTNING	Karachi and Persian Gulf.
22nd „ ..	CHAKLA ..	Karachi direct.
23rd „ ..	KARAGOLA	Basra direct
27th „ ..	KAROA ..	East & South Africa

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with:

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 133.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE, LTD., AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamers Tons sailing about Remarks.

Canadian Leader 5,000 in August Moutreal.

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 169.
Telephone No. 1339.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Captain	Arrival	Departure.
Bushu Maru	R. Hayashi	14th July	25th July
Ataka Maru	M. Iriye	21st July	27th July
Kasado Maru	N. Yanagi	25th July	7th Aug.
Indus Maru	G. Matsuzaki	5th Aug.	17th Aug.

K. SHIMA,
Manager.

Gaiety Hand Bombay.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.,
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Tatsuno Maru	M. Furuhashi.	5995	1st July	19th „
Kenkon Maru	No. 8. N. Akai.	4668	9th „	20th „
Calcutta Maru.	G. Matsushita	8329	23rd „	5th Aug.
†Sanuki Maru	Y. Nakajima.	8872	29th „	2nd „
Totomi Maru.	T. Fukaura.	3352	31st „	12th „
Wakasa Maru	B. Tsuda.	6074	13th Aug.	29th „

† This steamer arrives from New York and calls for Calcutta via Colombo.

For Freights and passages apply to

T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH: AHMEDABAD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	1,25,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	10,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK Accounts opened on customary terms. Rules on application.

E. A. SCHWEFFLER,
Manager.

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	62,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	40,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	9,998,320

DIRECTORS:

1. Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas, C.I.E., M.B.E.
2. Mangaldas G. Parekh, Esq.
3. Chamanlal G. Parekh, Esq.
4. Hormasji Mancksji Mehta, Esq.
5. Surji Vallabhdas, Esq.
6. S. F. Mulla, Esq.
7. Jeshinghbhai Ujamshi, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—AHMEDABAD.

Local Sub-Branch—Station Branch. Bombay Branch..

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 Rs. 1,00,000 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,00 special arrangements are to be made.

DEPOSITS for long and short periods are received on favourable terms.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS Opened and interest allowed 4 per cent.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.

For further information and rules of business apply to the Bank's Manager in charge of the Bombay Branch, Mr. Trioumal N Mody, No. 50-53, Churchgate Street.

GIRDHARDAS & SONS,
Managing Agents.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 1,50,00,000
Paid-up Capital and Reserves ...	Rs. 3,00,00,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	Rs. 3,97,11,000

BRANCHES:

London Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon

SUB-BRANCHES:—

Bombay—Share Bazar 26, Apollo Street, Shroff Bazaar, 297 Shaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bora Bazaar.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Chandanni.
Cawnpore—Hathras.
London Office: 9, Bishopsgate.
London, E. C.
Sir D J Tata, Kt, Chairman, Board of Directors.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES OF Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken.

NOTICE to Savings Bank depositors from April 1st, 1921, interest on Savings Bank accounts has been INCREASED from 3 per cent. to 4 per cent. per annum.

A. D. A. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE:—4, Crosby Square, London, E. C. 3.

BRANCHES:

Amara	Bombay
Baghdad	Calcutta
Bahrein	Colombo
Basrah	Filiah
Basrah City	Mosul

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£ 850,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T. Chairman.
F. S. Haskell, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K.B.E.,
J. H. Batty, Esqr.,
G. Bromley-Martin, Esqr.,
Meyer Sassoon, Esqr.,

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

A. J. Raymond, Esqr.,
Sir Binshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart.,
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esqr.,

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent per annum.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$12,500,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND	£ 1,250,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND ...	$25,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$12,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 52, Churchgate Street.

OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Soerabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Taingtsao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Ykoilo
Hongkew	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

E. S. SYND,
Agent.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 16TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs. a. p.
Capital Authorised	50,00,000 0 0
Capital Issued	50,00,000 0 0
Capital Subscribed	47,25,000 0 0
Capital Paid-up	18,33,354 15 9
Reserve Funds	15,70,284 2 3

Dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum has been declared by the Bank on paid-up capital.

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Bombay	Jullundr	Montgomery
Cawnpore	Jammu	Peshawar City
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Patiala
Delhi	Karachi	Quetta
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Rawalpindi
Fazilpore	Lahore City	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hapur	Umballa City	
Moshiarpur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and "CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought, collected and discounted.

INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on station where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	2,97,51,500
CALLED-UP CAPITAL	60,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 18-8-20	59,76,100

HEAD OFFICE:
62-68, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street.

LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY, WESMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—Interest allowed 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANKS. Interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.

SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.

Banking business of every description transacted.

A. B. OLIPHANT,
Ag. Manager.

THE BANK OF MORVI LTD.

(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.)

HEAD OFFICE:—Fort Bombay.
BRANCHES:—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) Surat.
LONDON AGENTS:—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-Up Capital	Rs. 40,00,000
Reserve Liability for Calls ...	Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds	Rs. 1,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest at 2 per cent. all round the year on sums of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS:—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Received 4 per cents.

STERLING DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.

GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.

STOCKS and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.

All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

H. P. PAREKH & CO.,
Agents.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,200,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£ 750,000
Reserve Fund	£1,050,000

HEAD OFFICE.
14, Gracechurch Street, London, N. E.

LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah (Calcutta)	Madras
Bombay	Kandy	Mauritius
Calcutta	Karachi	New York
Colombo	Kota Bhru (Kalantan)	Penang
Delhi		Rangoon
Galle		Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

opened and interest allowed thereon at 1 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for those Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED, 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen. 100,000,000
Paid Up Capital	Yen. 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen. 53,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES.

Batavia.	Kobe.	Saigon.
Bombay.	London.	San Francisco.
Buenos Aires.	Los Angeles.	Seattle.
Calcutta.	Lyons.	Shanghai.
Changchun.	Manila.	Shimonoseki
Dairen.	Nagasaki.	Singapore.
Fengtien	Newchwang.	Sourabaya.
Hamburg.	New York.	Sydney.
Hankow.	Nagoya.	Tientsin.
Harbin.	Osaka.	Tokyo.
Hongkong.	Peking.	Tsinan.
Honolulu.	Rangoon.	Tsingtau.
Kai Yuan.	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

E. OHUKA,
Manager.
Bombay Branch, Bombay.

Help Yourselves and Your Country.

BY ALWAYS USING YOUR COUNTRY MADE

The "Hydra" Boot-Cream, Boot-Blacking, Metal Polish, Writing Inks (Fluid, Powder, Tablet, Extract), Pancha Kusum Hair Oil, etc. etc.

MANUFACTURED BY

THE ORIENTAL INDUSTRIAL CO.

Government and Railway Contractors,
9, Bonfields Lane, CALCUTTA.

Catalogue free on application.

FIRST CLASS INDIAN MANUFACTURING AND SELLING HOUSE

THE BOMBAY LEATHER GOODS DEPOT.

233 A, GRANT ROAD, NEAR CHARNI ROAD JUNCTION

We Manufacture first Class BOOT, SHOES, SUIT CASES, ATTACHE CASES DESPATCH BOXES, TRUNKS HOLDALLS SOILED LINEN BAGS and fancy Leather GOODS of every description. Guaranteed first Class Finish and workmanship.

Proprietors:—Tajuddin Goolam Hoosein & Co.,

Managing Proprietor: Siddik Ebrahim Chowgale, Late Manager of Pates, BOMBAY.

REMEMBER

"Inkotine Inks"

Are the recognised Standard Inks of India

Brightness! Permanency

Non-corrosiveness!

Guaranteed;

G. S. RANADE & CO.

BOMBAY, No. 4.

INSURANCE.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

111, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY

CHAIRMAN:
Sir Vasulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.

DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble Mr Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Sir Ruhamshaud Peroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq. Bar-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq. (Premier Soap & Co.).
Motilal C. Setalvad, Esq. Advocate.
Laljee Naranjee, Esq., J.P. (Moolji Jetha Co.) (Ex-Officio.)

Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.

Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies-Loans to Policy-holders.

Application for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.

For particulars apply to:—

JIVANLAL DARZUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

TOTAL FUNDS ..... Rs. 1,76,00,00

LOW PREMIUMS
LIBERAL CONDITIONS
WORLD WIDE POLICIES.

Prospectus and all information may be obtained from Head Office, BOMBAY.

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.
Manager.

GREAT FACTORY OF PETROL DRUMS.

In our factory, Galvanised petrol-drums of double seam Anchor Brand Buckets, etc. etc. are manufactured by machinery worked by Electricity.

RATES MODERATE.

Trial order is earnestly solicited.

MUSAJI VALIBHOY PATRAWALA,
Opp. Police Chowkie Null Bazar,
BOMBAY No. 2.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

(Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappy).
Incorporated in Holland.
Established by Royal Charter 1824.

BOMBAY—Branch, Hornby House, Horaby Road.

FULLY PAID-UP CAPITAL
f. 80,000,000 equal. £6,666,666

RESERVE FUNDS.
f. 425,513,284 equals. £35,542,774

Head-Office at Amsterdam (Holland).
Agencies at Rotterdam and the Hague

Head-Agency at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES.

Dutch East Indies:

Bandjermasin	Pekalongan
Bandoeng	Pontianak
Cheribon	Semarang
Djocja	Sourabaya
Djember	Solo
Kota Radja	Tebing Tingg (Do)
Langsa	Tegal
Macassar	Telok Betong
Medan	Tjilatjap.
Padang	Weltevreden
Palembang	

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang.
China:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
Japan:—Kobe.
British India: Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
London Bankers: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Bombay: Interest allowed on Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance up to Rs. 100,000; if the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
Fixed Deposits received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
The Bombay Branch of the Netherlands Trading Society issues Letters of Credit grants drafts on the above Agencies, the principal continental places, South Africa, America and Australia, buys and receives for collections. Bills of Exchange and undertakes general banking business.

L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Agents.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.

Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to Canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules free

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary & Treasurer.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A qualified MECHANICAL ENGINEER for State service. Apply with terms to His Highness the Chhatrapati Maharaja of Kolhapur.
A C10120

WANTED.—A CHIEF OFFICER for Steamer one with Master's Certificate preferred. Apply stating Salary required to Box No. 6067, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R868

WANTED—Young and energetic GENERAL OFFICE CLERK. Knowledge in Type-writing needed. Pay according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 6070, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A C10152

WANTED.—A MALE STENO TYPIST with a good knowledge of English. Apply with copies only of references and stating salary required to Box No. 6069, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A C10147

WANTED.—PROFFESORS of Persian, Arabic, Gujarati, English, Sanskrit, History, and Economics, for The Gujarat Mahavidyalaya. Apply stating qualifications, age, experience, and requirements to the undersigned. A. T. GIDVANI. Principal Gujarat Mahavidyalaya. Ahmedabad.
A C10144

WANTED—AGENTS at all places to sell shares of the Nagpur Pioneer Insurance Company, Limited. Shares still available at par S. V JOSHI & Co., Managing Agents, Nagpur City.
A C9830

WANTED—A good SHORTHAND WRITER to work as a reporter on a local English daily; good knowledge of English essential, and must understand Urdu or Gujarati or Marathi. Pay according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 200, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle"

WANTED—Competent CORRESPONDENCE and ACCT. CLERKS, neat hand writing. English Urdu, and typing necessary. Pay Rs. 50 to 60. p.m. With free board and lodging Apply in own handwriting to SYED A. and M. WAZIR ALI, Colaba Barracks, COLABA.
A R340

WANTED.—SUB-AGENTS in all parts of INDIA and BURMA to sell SEIDEI and NAUMANN'S known and reliable SEWING MACHINES and CYCLES (GERMAN MAKE). Please apply to MESSRS. VITHAL DAS LILADHAR Sole Agents Charterred Bank Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort Bombay.
A R802

WANTED.—Agents at Ajmer, Jaipur, Rajkot, Wadhwan, Bhavnagar, Veraval, Jamnagar, Jodhpur, Bikaner, Rutlam, Beawer, Indore and various other places in Kathiawar, Rajputana and Central India for securing Life Insurance business for first class Indian purely Swadeshi Company. Liberal commission, pay, allowance, etc., to really competent men. Apply Post Box No. 173 KARACHI.
A C10106

WANTED for the National College Burma One PROFESSOR and One LECTURER each for English, History, Political Economy, Science, and Economics and Mathematics. One Professor and two Lecturers for Chemistry and Physics one Lecturer each for Education, Commerce, and Industry, Mining Engineering. Applications stating qualifications and Pay required must reach the undersigned within 30th June, MAUNG GYEE PRESIDENT, National Education Council, 49, Sule-Pagoda Road, Rangoon.
A C9766

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A Distinguished double-graduate with first class B.A. honours, and brilliant University career, and who has taught College classes in English and Sanskrit, seeks TUITIONS or half-time service. Apply Box No. 6018, Advt. Dept, "Bombay Chronicle."
B R874

TRAVELLER (Parsee) ten years' London & Continental experience travelled China, Japan. Sound commercial knowledge. Fluent French. Seeks similar, secretarial or other POST. Abroad preferred. Box No. 6044, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R833

WANTED—A RESPONSIBLE POST in some Bank or Business House by a capable M.A., having one and a half year's experience of the Secretariat of the Government of India. Apply Box No. 6056, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R850

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET.—At Fort and Mody Street, opposite General Post Office, near Victoria Terminus, 3rd floor of a building, suitable for office, airy and commodious, fitted with electric light and fans. Apply to Mr. TRIBHOVANDAS VURJIVANDAS, 5/7, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.
C R863

BUNGALOW decent and furnished No. 83, Sassoon Road, Poona called Motivilla to be let for the season for Hindus only. The bungalow is on two minutes' walk from the Railway Station just near Bunds. Apply to BABULAL NANCHAND MOTIWALLA, 42, Shukrawar Peth, Poona City.
C C10029

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

DUMAS near Surat, famous Summer Resort, small and big Bungalows with suitable compound. Apply Box No. 6055, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
G R847

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

FOR SALE.—English two seater CAR., Electric lights, etc., complete. Price Rs. 2,500 or nearest offer. Owner bought a four seater. Apply to Mr. K. A. SOMJEE, Pleader Picket Road, Near Small Causes Court, Kalbadevi Bombay.

FEW MORE OVERLAND CARS TO CLEAR, cash against delivery. Please apply or call over in person or 'phone up Messrs. BOMBAY AUTOMOBILES, Hughes Road, Bombay.
JA C9680

FINANCIAL.

WANTED.—LOAN of 2 lacs of Rupees against Landed Property worth above 6 lacs situated in the up-country (U. P.). For full particulars and terms apply to Box No. 6051, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R C10111

WANTED.—PARTNER with Rs. 25,000 to 50,000 to commence a very profitable business; Good return guaranteed. Please apply to Box No. 6065, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R869

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

BOOKS FOR SALE.—Private Library about 200 books, literary, scientific, historical etc., including college text and Latin books. Apply Box No. 6065, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
L R860

STAMPS.—All Unused Sets: 14 Danzig 1921, 5 to 50 pf. Rs. 1/4. 11 Schleswig 1920, 2½ p. to 1 m. 15 as. 7 Cilicia 1919, 5 pa. to 1 pi. 5th. issue, 12 as. 5 Temesvar 1919, 10 f. to 1½ k. 13 as. IMPERIAL STAMP CO., LTD., Allahabad.
L C10132

EDUCATIONAL.

INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE—Estd. 19 sound Training in Book-keeping, Banking, Law, Auditing etc., for L. C. C. and F. C. R. A. Exams: imparted by Principals A. J. Mukati F. I. A. A. and R. S. Bharucha F. C. R. A. (late of Kalbadevi S. T. Institute) Enrolment daily. Fees moderate. Classes held Morning and Evening in Kanta Building, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay Prospectus on application.
M GH.

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

ENTIRE PHOTO ENGRAVERS PLANT FOR SALE, sound machinery and goods sold as a plant not as a going concern. Only purchase money wanted. Apply Box No. 6016, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N R870

HAMILTON PIANO.—Patent Triple Action Rs. 650 also Neumeyer Piano Best German "model" Rs. 550 or offers. S. GADIALI, Dadar.
N R863

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED

WANTED.—Two secondhand COTTAGE PIANOS, Cheaper preferred. Particulars and price to the SECRETARY, S. G. Club, Bombay No. 14.
P R864

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A MORTGAGE-DEED for Rs. 35,000 in favour of Bhikaji Bomonji Chinoy and another. Whoever has found will be rewarded. Return to B. E. BHATT, C/o Messrs. Rustomji and Ginwala, Solicitors, 373 Hornby Road.
PB R873

MEDICAL.

FROM PUBERTY to CHILD-BIRTH—The attaining of WOMANHOOD to MOTHERHOOD—All dangerous harrowing female complaints are cured by the use of Mrs. KAMLABAI'S famous ABALA SANJIVANI PILLS (Nos. 1—6). These are made specially for ladies and none of the users has been disappointed of the results during these twenty-five years Price per bottle Rs. 1-8-0; per dozen Rs. 16-4-0, transmission charges extra. A book of detailed information sent post free on receipt of Re. 0-2-6 in postage stamps. MRS. KAMLABAI, G.M.C. PHARMACY (1896), opposite Temple, Kalbadevi, Bombay 2.
Q

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A Few only new WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITERS, going cheap. Apply BHIMJI JAYRAJ & CO., (next to Italian Restaurant), Chowpatty.
T R846

LEMON GRASS OIL FOR SALE in quantities, Agents wanted on Commission bases. Apply H. SANKARA AIYAR, Kulladakurichi, Tinnevelly Dt.
T R854

CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO: Unique in the East, Specialists in Shorthand and Typewriting tuition. Prospectus. Post free. Opp. Whiteaway's, 91, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
T

AUCTION SALE of six Pucca Built Godowns at Frere Road, Thana St. opposite the Princes Dock on THURSDAY, the 28th July, at 4-30 p.m. by Messrs BENNETT and Co.
T R872

PUBLIC NOTICES.

S. S. "SKULD"

CONSIGNEES of cargo per the above steamer are hereby notified that she is due to arrive in Bombay on THURSDAY, the 21st instant and they are requested to present their Bills of Lading to the undersigned and obtain Delivery Orders.

FORBES, FORBES, CAMPBELL & CO., LTD.
Agents.
The Borneo Company, Limited.
C10135

NOTICE.

THE following C. B. horses of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore Racing Stud are FOR SALE.

1. BLACKTOP, 4 years, Rs. 10,000.
2. COME ON, 4 years. Rs. 10,000.
3. MAPLE, 7 years Rs. 14,000.
4. COBBLE, 5 years, Rs. 8,000.
5. MA BAP, 5 years Rs. 13,000.
6. CUIDON, 5 years, Rs. 8,000.
7. BETTER LUCK, 5 years, Rs. 7,500.
8. THE COLONEL, 3 years. Rs. 6,000.
9. LITTLE WONDER II, Rs. 2,000.

Near offers will be considered
Nos. 1 and 2 are in the Poona C. B. Derby and St. Leger of 1921. No. 8 has been entered for the C. B. Derby and St. Leger of 1921 and 1922.

For further particulars apply to Mr. R. PUTTANA, B.A., B.L., Palace Musaheb, Crescent Villa, Bangalore.

MIRZA M. ISMAIL.
Huzur Secretary
to H H. the Maharaja of Mysore.
Bangalore, 15th July, 1921.
C10118

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST

THE TRUSTEES invite applications from QUALIFIED INCORPORATED ACCOUNTANTS for an appointment as Assistant Accountant in the Accounts Department of the Port Trust.

Applicants should be members of the Incorporated Society of Accountants and Auditors, and should not be more than 28 years of age, and should state particulars of education, qualifications, and previous experience supported by copies of credentials.

The selected candidate will be required to enter into an agreement to serve for a period of 2 years on a salary of Rs. 700 per mensem for the first year, and Rs. 750 per mensem for the second year. Thereafter the candidate, if suitable in the opinion of the Trustees, will be appointed to the permanent staff as a Deputy Accountant on a salary of Rs. 1,000—75—1,450 and previous service on agreement will count for all service privileges of the permanent staff (such as leave, Provident Fund, etc.).

The selected candidate will be required to obtain from the Trustees' Medical Officer a certificate of physical fitness for the Trustees' service.

Applications in writing will be received up to 31st August, 1921, and should be addressed to the Chief Accountant, Bombay Port Trust, Bombay.

J. TYERS,
Chief Accountant.
Bombay, 21st July, 1921.
C10149

FOR SALE,

BUILDING STONES such as Copry Khanki Bubble, Corner Stones, Metal Header, etc

Also machine extracted "Sisal Hemp od Agrve Fibre.". For samples and rates apply to the AGENT, the Powai Estate, 50, Medows Street, Fort.

THE DIAMOND SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 25th July, 1921, to SATURDAY, the 6th August, 1921, both days inclusive.

GULABCHAND DEVCHAND & CO.
Agents.
C10092

THE PERSIAN GULF STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

FOR ADEN, JEDDA, (REGULAR SERVICE) VIA KARACHI AND
Other Red Sea Ports if inducement offers,
S. S. "SULTANIA", 4,397 tons, Wireless, Electric Lights and Fans.
Sailing on or about 23rd July, 1921, with cargo and passengers (not pilgrims)
FREIGHT TO ADEN AND JEDDA.
Annas 8 per bag of 168 lbs. and Rupees 15 and Rs. 20 per ton measurement respectively.
Single deck fare without food:
For Aden, Rs. 80.
For Jedda, Rs. 100.
For any further information apply to:—
Messrs. HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & CO.,
Agents.
(18, Rampart Row.)
R771

THE INDIAN IRON & STEEL CO., LTD.

NEW ISSUE.

SECOND CALL OF RS. 25 PER SHARE ON 1,50,000 ORDINARY SHARES OF RS. 100 EACH

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above Calls has been made by resolution of the Board of Directors and is payable on or before the 15th August, 1921, and the holders of the said shares are required within due date to forward remittance in payment to the Office of the Company at No. 7, Hastings Street, Calcutta, along with Scrip for endorsement.

By order of the Board,
BURN & COMPANY,
Managing Agents.
7, Hastings Street,
Calcutta, 1st July, 1921.
C9976

MOTOR EMPORIUM, LIMITED,

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Registered Office at "Tankerville," Gowalia Tank Road, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 29th day of July, 1921, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the duly Audited Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st March 1921 and Balance Sheet as at that date of the Company.
2. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation and being eligible offer themselves for re-election.
3. To confirm the appointment of an additional Director.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration, and
5. To transact any other business which may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

Notice is also given that the Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 23rd July to 5th August 1921, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
S. R. LALKAKA & CO.,
Managing Agents.
"Tankerville",
Gowalia Tank Road, Bombay,
5th July, 1921.
C10148

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WE hereby make known to all concerned that the name Bombay Electric Syndicate has been changed into The TRINITY ELECTRIC SYNDICATE owing to some unavoidable objection by a certain firm, and the Trinity Electric Syndicate is the same concern as the late Bombay Electric Syndicate and is liable for all its transactions.
For The Trinity Electric Syndicate.
V. H. NAGANIA.
Partner.
Princess Street.
Bombay, No. 2.
Dated 18th July, 1921.
R862

NOTICE.

THE SHEPPARD AFTER CARE ASSOCIATION AND FUND IN CONNECTION WITH THE DAVID SASSOON INDUSTRIAL AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTION.

A GENERAL MEETING of the subscribers of the Fund and those interested in the work of the Association will be held on TUESDAY, the 2nd August, 1921, at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at the office of the Mint Master, H.M.'s Mint, Mint Road, Bombay, to receive and adopt the Executive Committee's report on the working of the Association and Fund from August, 1916, to the end of March, 1921, and to elect a committee for the next three years in place of the present Committee, the members of which are eligible for re-election, and to transact any other business, which may come before the meeting.

2. All concerned are cordially invited to attend the meeting.

By Order,
(Sd.) KRISHNARAO R. JAYAKER,
Secretary.
19th July 1921.
C10157

BOMBAY CYCLE & MOTOR AGENCY. LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SECOND ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office, 16, New Queen's Road, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th July, 1921, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the audited Statements of Accounts for the year ending 31st March 1921.
2. To confirm appointment of Mr. M. S. Captain as a Director.
3. To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact such other business as the Chairman may lay before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 25th July 1921 to 7th August, 1921, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
K. D. WADIA & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 19th July, 1921.
C10145

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING CO, LTD. BOMBAY

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the National Democratic Publishing Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at 54, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 30th July 1921 at 4 p.m. (S. T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Annual Report and the Audited statement of accounts made upto 30th April, 1921.
2. To elect a Board of Directors in place of the First Directors, all of whom except the Director Ex-officio retire at this Meeting from office under article 117 of the Articles of Association. The retiring Directors are, however, eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 23rd July 1921 to 30th July 1921 both days inclusive.
Dated the 12th day of July, 1921.

By the Order of the Board,
PAWAR, PEERBHOY & Co.,
Managing Agents.
C10146

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration to the property and credits of VENISHANKER JIWANJI AVASHIA, of Bombay, Vadnagara Hindu Inhabitant, sworn Interpreter and an Assistant Translator of this Honourable Court ..... Deceased.

PARBHATPRASAD JAYAPRASAD MUJMUDAR, of Bombay, Vadnagara Nagar Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Lamington Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, a duly constituted attorney of Bai Hetu, widow of the deceased abovenamed, residing at Junagad in Kathiawar ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this twenty-eighth day of June in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-one and in the Twelfth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 29th day of June, 1921.
(Sd.) Messrs. PURUSHOTTAMRAI & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C10150

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3443 of 1919.

(1) MATUBHAI KASANBHAI, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a Solicitor and Notary Public, residing at Girgaum Back Road, outside the Fort and (2) CHANDAVAHU, wife of Matubhai Kasanbhai, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant residing at Girgaum back Road, outside the Fort, both Trustees of the Deed of Settlement dated the 4th June 1917 .....Plaintiffs.

vs.

(1) ANTHONY SEBASTIAN PEREIRA, of Bombay Portuguese Christian Inhabitant, formerly residing at Association Building, Girgaum, but whose present whereabouts are not known (2) N. F. De SOUZA, of Bombay Portuguese Christian Inhabitant, residing at Gergusson Road, outside the Fort .....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the decree absolute for sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 2nd day of September, 1920, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at his office in the Court House on FRIDAY, the twenty-ninth day of July, 1921, at the hour of half past four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari ground, situate at Dukerwady Lane, in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration of Sub-district of Bombay, bearing New Survey No. 8135, whereof the estate of the late Jagannath Shanker seth is the Fazandar, containing by admeasurement 290 square yards or there abouts together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality under Ward C No. 3618 and Street Nos. 56 to 58 and bounded on or about the East by the house of Nanji Morarji, on or towards the west by the house of Fabian Mercado, on or towards the North by the said Dukerwady Lane and on or towards the south by the Mahomedan Burial ground.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan, attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 10th day of May, 1921.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Acting Commissioner.
C1014

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS METHA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists.

A VERY GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.
AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT GIRGAUM ROAD.

On THURSDAY, the 28th of July, 1921, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at the premises the undermentioned very valuable property under instructions from the second mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Narmadashanker Hurjivan Joshi and by virtue of and in exercise of power of sale reserved to the said second mortgagee under the indenture of second mortgage dated the 14th day of July, 1920, and made between the mortgagor—Narmadashanker Hurjivan Joshi of the one part and the second mortgagee of the other part, subject to the encumbrances created by and the mortgage debt secured by the equitable mortgage dated the 13th day of March, 1920, and made between the said mortgagor of the one part and the Universal Trading Co., Ltd., of the other part:—

All that piece or parcel of pension and Tax land together with the messuage or dwelling house buildings and stables standing thereon situate at Girgaum Road without the Fort of Bombay containing formerly by admeasurement 2,856 square yards or thereabouts and now measuring 2,520 square yards and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 45, New No. 303, Old Survey No. 111 and New Survey No. 8109 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under C Ward Nos. 2257—2266 and Street Nos. 436-1 and 2 to 3 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the Girganm Road on or towards the West by the Oart of Mahomed Alli Bin Mahomed Husein Rogay, on or towards the North by the property of Munchershaw Aderji Nullwalla and others and Carell Wadi Lane and on or towards the South by the property of Naranji Dwarkadas.

For further particulars and condition of sale apply to Messrs. Purnanand and Clubvalla, Attorneys for the Second Mortgagees at their office No. 11, Hummam Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 21st July, 1921.

MESSRS SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

SALE BY ORDER OF THE CONTROLLER (SALES) SURPLUS GOVERNMENT STORES.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co will, by order of the Controller (Sales), Surplus Government Stores, sell by Public Auction THURSDAY, the 21st July, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. at the Government Stores Depot, Hajee Bunder, Sewree, the Government Surplus Stores, consisting of large lot of hardware, leather goods, tools and other surplus stores.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the buyer and the balance shall be paid within seven days and the goods removed within 14 days from the date of sale.

SALE OF IRON BEDS, PIG LEAD AND TANKS.

By order of the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will by order of the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores, sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Room No. 21 Medows Street, on FRIDAY the 22nd July 1921 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) the following.

1400 iron beds.
1500 cwt. pig lead.
A large lot of Tanks.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the buyers and the balance shall be paid and goods must be removed from Government Stores Depot, within three days from the day of sale.

Auction will begin at 3 p.m. (S.T.) punctually.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 21st July, 1921.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

12½, Apollo Street, Fort.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd July at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods etc., one English iron safe on stand.

At 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred cause Victoria in good order.
1 second-hand ruber-tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis in good order.
1 Grey Arab horse, quiet in harness.
1 rubber-tyred Landaulette.
1 Bay Waler Horse.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of Office Furniture, Safe &c. of the National Cement Manufacturing Co., Ld., (in Liquidation).

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., official Liquidator herein Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant sell by Public Auction at 1 p.m. (S.T.) at Medows Street, Fort, next to Messrs. Armitage and Co., Ld., all the office furniture such as large and small writing tables, office chairs, small book cases, cupboards, typewriters, clocks, office table with side drawers, benches, arm and without arm chairs, iron safe on stand etc., etc.

The above will be on view two days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of office Furniture, Safes &c., of the Anglo-Indian and Colonial Navigation Co., Ld., (in Liquidation).

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq. the official Liquidator herein Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on TUESDAY the 26th instant sell by Public Auction at 1 p.m. (S.T.) at Tamarind Lane, Fort, valuable office furniture such as large and small made to order office writing tables, revolving and plain office chairs, copying press, cupboards, large and small book cases, arm and without arm chairs, typewriters iron safes, office clocks, revolving top office tables, large and small book stands, benches, large and small counters, carpets, glass partition suitable for office rooms etc., etc.

The above will be on view two days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS

Under instructions from Jaffer Cassum Moona, Esqr., Estate Manager to his Highness the Aga Khan, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on TUESDAY, the 2nd August sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) the following:—

One two storeyed building No 10-16 at Dalal Street opposite the Old Share Bazar, built on an area of about 800 square yards.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,

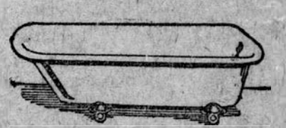
MIRACLES OF ASTROLOGY.

The wonderful book 'the Heavens Unveiled' enables you to know your future for ten years, your longevity methods of prolonging longevity to read the full Annual Life Reading and Character reading of every body, etc. It also contains God Siva's method of telling future events without horoscope or date of birth. Price Rs. 2. The PREMIER ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU, Chodavaram, Vizag District.
R819

Income Tax. . .
& Super Tax
Statutory Statements of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
Kalbaddevi Road BOMBAY

YALE
Door Pulls, Door closers, Night latches, Padlocks, Window and Door stoppers, Window hooks, bolts, knobs. turns, Cupboard Drawer and desk locks, push buttons, coat and hat hooks etc., etc.,
ALWAYS IN STOCK.
Inspect our "YALE" Show Room.
It will be to your advantage.
CLUBWALLA & Co.,
10, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Sanitary Ware


OF EVERY DESCRIPTIONS.
10, Churchgate Street, Fort,
CLUBWALLA & CO

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A COPY OF THIS PROSPECTUS HAS BEEN FILED WITH THE REGISTRAR OF COMPANIES, CALCUTTA.

PROSPECTUS

The Assam Paper Mills, Limited.

(Registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1913.)

Authorized Capital Rs. 20,00,000/- (20 Lacs of Rupees) divided into 2,00,000 ordinary shares of Rs. 10/- each, of which, 1,49,000 are nowssued and offered for subscription payable as follows :—

Rs. 2/8/- per share on application.

Rs. 2/8/- per share on allotment and the balance of Rs. 5/- per share in two equal instalments of Rs. 2/8/- per share at intervals of not less than three months after allotment.

DIRECTORS.

1. RAJA PHABHAT CHANDRA BARUA of Gouripur, Assam.
2. BELAYEAT ALI, Esq., of Messrs. Jummatoollah & Sons, Merchants & Bankers, Shilong.
3. SIVAPROSAD BOROOAH, Esq., Member, Legislative Council, Assam, and Tea Planter, Jorhat.
4. SIR P. C. RAY, KT., C.I.E., PH. D., D. Sc ,91, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta.
5. ARUN CHANDRA SINGHA, Esq., Zemindar of Paikpara 1, Harington Street, Calcutta.
6. RAI CHUNILAL BOSE BAHADUR, I.S.O., M.B., F.R.S., Chemical Examiner to the Government of Bengal, (Retired). 25, Mohendra Bose Lane, Calcutta.
7. RAI RADHIKA MOHAN LAHIRI BAHADUR, Assistant Director-General of Post Office, India, (Retired), 32, Elgin Road, Calcutta. (Ex-officio).

BANKERS.
THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LTD., 8, Clive Street, Calcutta.

AUDITORS.
MESSRS. MEUGENS PEAT & Co., Clive Buildings, Calcutta.

SOLICITORS.
MESSRS. H. N. DATTA & CO., Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.

MANAGING AGENTS.
THE ASSAM DEVELOPMENT CO., 1, Pollock Street, Calcutta.

REGISTERED OFFICE.
1, POLLOCK STREET, CALCUTTA.

AIMS.

It is with a view principally to manufacture paper and pulp from comparatively cheaper raw materials which abound in the Province of Assam and which have not so far been utilised on any large scale that this Company is being formed. Of late years scarcity of paper all the world over has been apparent. The tremendous rise in the price of paper has been notorious. The shortage of the principal raw material for paper, viz., wood pulp in the several producing countries of the world has been the constant theme of experts, governments, as well as persons interested. The prevailing tendency has been a steady rise in prices of paper and so far as it can be foreseen this is likely to continue. While India is rich in raw materials, no sustained and systematic effort has been made to utilize her resources in this behalf, particularly the cheaper ones. The price of paper has always been so high as to yield a good margin of profit even when the most costly raw material has been availed of. Moreover, the producing capacity of the existing Mills in India is far from satisfactory. In 1917 there were only ten mills in India of which four were in Bombay, three in Bengal, one in the United Provinces, one in Travancore and one in Gwalior. Their total output in 1917 was estimated at 31,900 tons while the total Indian requirement was estimated at 84,000 tons. Thus the indigenous supply was not even one-half of the demand which is a growing one.

THE RAW MATERIALS.

Paper-pulp can be obtained from bamboo as well as from particular varieties of grass. Both are available in abundance in the forests of Assam. The cost per ton of suitable bamboo landed at factory works out, according to the calculation of those competent to express an opinion, at Rs. 30 per ton. Of the various grasses available, the one in use so far has been of the kind known as Sabai grass. The cost of it also works out at about Rs. 30 per ton. In Assam however there occur the following varieties of pulp-yielding grass, which afford cheaper materials for paper manufacture :—

Batta (Saccharum Narenga).
Khagra (Saccharum Spontaneum).
Nal (Phragmites Karka).

The cost of Sabai grass is much higher than that of the varieties of grass above-mentioned, while the latter is capable with suitable machinery, of yielding pulp which bleaches to a beautiful white colour and of excellent quality. Moreover the Company intends to manufacture its own Caustic Soda and its bye-products, for which there is a good market in India, and the methods of treatment which it will employ, founded on the experience of its expert, will ensure economy also in this direction. From experiments carried on in this country as well as abroad it has been demonstrated to the satisfaction of all concerned that the quality of paper yielded by these cheaper grasses will not be inferior to that yielded by Sabai grass.

COST OF RAW MATERIALS.

That the cost of these glasses will be cheaper is also supported by official Government investigations. In his report made in 1916, on the possibility of creating a paper-pulp industry in Assam, Mr. R. S. Pearson, Forest Economist, stated that from experiments made, the cost of extraction of the grass inclusive of its landing to a possible factory site—i.e., a factory situated at a reasonable distance was as follows :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Cost per ton of dry Batta grass landed at factory	6	2	0
Cost per ton of dry Khagra grass landed at factory	7	8	0
Cost per ton of dry Nal grass landed at factory	8	8	0

Making every allowance for increasing wages, and expenses of transport the total cost can in no event exceed Rs. 17 per ton.

SITE.

From what has already been stated it must be clear that it is desirable to locate the factory somewhere in Assam in close proximity to the grass areas as far as possible. In the opinion of the experts both official and non-official who have studied the question of manufacturing paper from these grasses, Assam specially the valleys of the river Brahmaputra and its tributaries, Monas, etc., constitute an inexhaustible source of supply of raw materials, as there are hundreds of square miles of land where the requisite grasses grow in wild profusion. The grass area is subject to annual inundation an important factor which is necessary for the proper growth of these grasses. Further the humid atmosphere of the province is well-suited to the manufacture of the right kind of paper. Apart from utilising the various kinds of grass it is also proposed to manufacture paper from bamboos which for some time to come can without much expense be collected in large quantities from the hills which are situated close to the river Brahmaputra. Several suitable factory sites have been selected after local inspection all of which are available. Negotiations are well-nigh complete with a view to secure the one which is considered the best from all points of view—contiguity of grass areas, transport facilities both by land as well as by water.

PLANT AND MACHINERY.

Japan is well known as one of the paper manufacturing countries and holds an increasingly predominant position in the paper markets of the world. The machineries required for the making of paper and paper-pulp are largely manufactured in Japan and they have proved successful and satisfactory in actual working. It is proposed to order machineries from Japan for the present. From the latest communications with the Japanese firms of repute it is safe to say that the requisite machinery will be available by the end of the current year 1921, when the factory buildings are expected to be ready for them. In that event the working may be commenced in or about the month of March, 1922.

MOTIVE POWER.

The machinery will be worked by steam and abundant supply of suitable coal is available in Assam which is not dependent on Bengal coal-fields for local requirements.

OUTLAY.

It is estimated that the capital outlay for the erection of a factory capable of producing 5,000 tons of paper per annum will be :—

Plant and Machinery	Rs. 10,00,000
Buildings and Land	Rs. 2,00,000

The remainder of the present offer beyond the amount required for preliminary expenses inclusive of commission and brokerage, etc., will be utilised as working capital.

GROSS PROFIT.

It is estimated that the finished paper will sell at not less than 4 annas per lb. or Rs. 560 per ton while the pre-war price for these grades of paper was about 5 annas per lb. Thus there may be anticipated a very substantial manufacturing profit of not less than Rs. 200 per ton on an estimated production of not less than 4,000 tons per year.

MANUFACTURING COST.

It is estimated that the manufacturing cost per ton of paper (printing and white) should not even on an extravagant basis, exceed Rs. 360 which is made up as follows :—

	Rs.
3 tons of dried grass landed at factory at Rs. 17 per ton	51
Caustic Soda of own manufacture taking into account the usual percentage of Soda recovery	115
Bleaching Powder	80
Chemicals	30
Fuel	45
Labour, Superintendence and fixed charges	35
Miscellaneous	4
	Rs. 360

NET PROFIT.

Assuming that the factory working 300 days in the year produces 4,000 tons of paper only :—

The gross profit on 4,000 tons of paper as above Rs. 8,00,000. After providing liberally for :—

	Rs.
Depreciation, etc.	75,000
Managing Agent's commission	36,250
Directors' fees, travelling allowances and office allowance	25,000
Income Tax, Insurance, etc.	75,000
Reserve Fund	75,000
	Rs. 2,86,250

will leave a net profit of Rs. 5,13,750—or a return of over 34 per cent. on the subscribed capital of Rs. 15,00,000. It should however be borne in mind that the present average market price for these grades of paper is over 7 annas per lb. and therefore the dividend-paying capacity of the Company has been underestimated. The productive capacity of the plant and machinery has also been underestimated.

EXPERT MANAGEMENT.

In the erection and working of its factory the Company will have the advantage of the services on reasonable remuneration of Mr. K. Saikia who got his training in this country at the expense of the Government of Assam. He is not merely an expert in theory, but has successfully conducted experiments in Japan in the manufacturing of paper and pulp from Indian grasses (samples of which are available for inspection at the office of the Company), including the varieties above referred to. He has in addition erected a paper-pulp factory which he has run successfully for some time past and where he has been successful in manufacturing paper-pulp from these grasses on commercial scale.

MANAGING AGENTS.

The firm of the Assam Development Co. whether as now constituted or as hereafter from time to time to be constituted shall be and continue the first Managing Agents of the Company for a period of 30 years from the date of the incorporation of the Company until they shall in writing resign that office or shall be removed from that office by an Extraordinary Resolution of the Company passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting specially convened for the purpose and of which not less than six calendar months' notice in writing shall have been given and at which persons holding or representing by proxy or power of attorney not less than three-fourths of the issued Capital of the Company are present.

The remuneration of the first Managing Agents shall be subject to any additions or variations from time to time agreed upon between them and the Directors of the Company, a commission of 5 per cent. on the profits of the Company in each year after providing for depreciation, the said Commission being payable yearly immediately after the audit of the Company's accounts for the year has been completed. They will also be entitled to an office allowance of Rs. 1,500 per mensem payable monthly. In consideration of the said remuneration the Managing Agents will provide suitable offices and office establishment, but shall be entitled to charge and be paid for stationery, postage, telegrams, advertisement, printing and the like expenses.

The said Commission of 5 per cent. will be increased to 12½ per cent. if and when the Company is in a position to declare a dividend of 20 per cent.

MINIMUM SUBSCRIPTION.

The minimum subscription on which the Directors may proceed to allotment is 50,000 shares.

PROMOTION.

No promotion money has been or will be paid.

PRELIMINARY EXPENSES.

The amount of preliminary expenses is estimated not to exceed Rs. 15,000.

UNDER-WRITING.

The Articles of Association allow of the payment of under-writing commission at a rate not exceeding 2½ per cent. of the nominal amount of the shares in respect of which the commission is payable.

DIRECTORS.

The number of Directors shall not be less than three and more than ten, including a nominee of the Managing Agents' firm who shall not be subject to retirement by rotation, but shall be liable to be removed and replaced at the will of the said firm. The qualification of every Director shall be his holding not less than one hundred ordinary shares. Each of the Directors shall be entitled to receive out of the funds of the Company by way of remuneration the sum of Rs. 50 per meeting besides actual travelling expenses, if any.

AGREEMENTS.

The following agreements have been or will be entered into by or on behalf of the Company :—

(1) An agreement between the Company and the expert providing for the allotment to him of 1,000 fully-paid shares in consideration of his patent, if found satisfactory, for increased production of pulp which may be described as "output increasing attachment."
(2) An agreement between the Company and the expert Mr. K. Saikia in relation to his appointment as Works Manager on the terms agreed upon between him and the Managing Agents.
(3) An Agreement between the Company and Messrs. The Assam Development Company in relation to the latters' appointment as Managing Agents of the Company.

INSPECTION OF CONTRACTS, ETC.

Copies of the above agreements and of Mr. Pearson's report above referred to can be seen at the office of the Company at No. 1, Pollock Street, Calcutta, during usual business hours.

A copy of the Memorandum of Association is hereto annexed and is to be treated as part of this Prospectus.

APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

Application for shares should be made on the form enclosed with this Prospectus and sent with a remittance for the amount payable on application, to the Company's Bankers.

If no allotment is made, the deposit will be returned in full, and where the number of shares allotted is less than the number applied for, the surplus will be credited in reduction of the amount payable on Allotment or Calls and the balance, if any, will be returned.

Failure to pay, at the due date, any instalment on the shares allotted, will render the allotment liable to cancellation and all previous payments liable to forfeiture.

Copies of the Prospectus and Application Forms for shares may be obtained from the Managing Agents and the Solicitors of the Company.

Application for less than ten shares will not be considered.

P. C. RAY.
RADHIKA MOHON LAHIRI.
ARUN CHANDRA SINGHA.
PROBHAT CHANDRA BARUA.
BELAYEAT ALI.
SIVAPROSAD BOROOAH.
CHUNILAL BOSE.

Dated 15th day of March, 1921.

No.....

The Assam Paper Mills, Limited.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARE.

When filled up, this Form should be sent entire to the Company's Bankers, THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LTD., 8, Clive Street, Calcutta together with the amount payable on application.

To

THE DIRECTORS,
THE ASSAM PAPER MILLS, LIMITED,
1, POLLOCK STREET, CALCUTTA.

DEAR SIRS,

Having paid to the Company's Bankers, THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LTD., the sum of Rs..... being a deposit of Rs. 2/8/- per share in respect of.....shares in the above Company, I request you to allot me that number of shares upon the terms of the Company's Prospectus, and I hereby agree to accept the same or any smaller number that may be allotted to me and I authorise you to register me as the holder of the said shares.

Yours faithfully,

Dated the.....192.....

Signature .....
Name in full.....
Occupation .....
Address .....
.....

No.....

RECEIVED from.....the sum of Rs.....being a deposit of Rs. 2/8 per share on Application for.....shares in The Assam Paper Mills, Limited.

For the Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.,

Dated the.....192.....

Manager.

This receipt must be preserved carefully to be exchanged hereafter for a Share Certificate.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE
Direction : Madan Theatres Ld.
Daily at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
No. 5 OF THE BIG 5.
MARY PICKFORD
MARY PICKFORD
AMERICA'S SWEETHEART-and-Yours
In her Latest Artcraft Offering
"The Pride of the Clan"
"The Pride of the Clan"
Comedy Drama in 6 Reels.
The charmingest, sweetest story Mary has ever helped to tell. Let your pulse beat with Mary's—let your heart leap out to her.
SHE'S A BONNIE LASS
PATHE GAZETTE
THE 1921 DERBY
Pictures of this famous Race from start to finish. Showing the remarkably close finish between
HUMOURIST and CRAG-EN-ERAN.
NEXT SATURDAY. 23rd JULY.
"LOVE LETTERS"
featuring
DOROTHY DALTON.

THE EMPRESS
DIRECTION: MADAN THEATRES, LD.
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Pathe presents for the First Time
AN ASTOUNDING MYSTERY SERIAL DRAMA.
A Spine Tingling Tale of Hairbreadth Adventures.
"THE PHANTOM FOE"
IN FIFTEEN CHAPTERS.
A Serial of Throbbing Mysteries and Sensational Surprises. Featuring the Beautiful Star
JUANITA HANSEN
AND
WARNER OLAND
THIS WEEK 3 MORE EPISODES
Episode 6th.. "THE CRYSTAL BALL"
" 7th.. "THE FLASH-LIGHT FIGHT"
" 8th.. "THE GAS TRAP"

WHO
ARE THE BIGGEST SEVEN
STARS OF THE
CINEMA WORLD?
READ
THESE NAMES, AND DIGEST THEM !
(1) D. W. Griffith.
(2) Gloria Swanson.
(3) Clara Kimball Young.
(4) Geraldine Farrar.
(5) Mary Miles Minter.
(6) Alice Joyce.
(7) Alice Brady.

A WELCOME MESSAGE !
FOR ALL TRUE LOVERS OF CHRISTIANITY !!
FABIOLA !!! FABIOLA !!!
FABIOLA !!!
Messrs. K. A. SHETNA & Co.,
The well-known Cinema Specialists present at their New
VENUS CINEMA
Opp. The Goods Yard, Byculla
one of the Most Popular Works on Christianity.
"FABIOLA" or
A Tale of the Catecombs
by Cardinal Wiseman
One of the Greatest Revivers of Christianity ! !
A SUBJECT SPECIALLY SELECTED FOR THE OPENING—
reviving memories in and renewing associations with the Early Age of Christianity and its Great Saints.
EVERY SON AND DAUGHTER OF CHRISTIANITY MUST NECESSARILY SEE THIS SPLENDID SCENIC VERSION ! ! !
A Subject that not only Interests
but INSTRUCTS, IMPARTS & INSPIRES
Come and See it at the
VENUS CINEMA
Opp. THE GOODS YARD, BYCULLA.
LOOK SHARP ONLY 2 DAYS LEFT
Four Shows Daily — 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.
Popular Charges—Rs. 1-8, 1, As. 12, 6 & 3.

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT
Second Instalment
PATHE SERIAL
GEORGE B. SEITZ
IN
VELVET FINGERS
with MARGUERITE COURTOT
He found her in the clutches of the notorious TONG LEADER. He battled for her life and WON! You will be thrilled by the cool, fearless, bravery of this modern RAFFLES!
You will be held by tentacles, of suspense and stimulat by its full blooded veri action!
ROMANCE! THRILLS! MYSTERY!
PATHE GAZETTE
INCLUDES THE DERBY RACE 1921.
TIME
Daily 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.
Saturday & Bank Holiday at 5 p. m.
Sunday at 3-30 & 5-15 p. m.
PRICES as USUAL
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

THE
MAJESTIC
GIRGAUM TRAM TERMINUS
THE MYSTERY MAN
Out of air he dropped—through walls he would vanish. to-day a good man—to-morrow a demon. He is the modern Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde in one of the most sensational and mysterious Serial. See
JOE RYAN
AND
JEAN PAGE
IN
HIDDEN DANGERS
Vitagraph master mystery, serial of adventure, romance and dual personality every minute of this serial will hold you with its deeds of devilry.
Shows at 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30.
PRICES AS USUAL.

LOOK OUT
FOR
The Million Dollar Fatty Arbude Comedies.
The Million Dollar Fatty Arbude Comedies,
The Million Dollar Fatty Arbude Comedies.
The Million Dollar Fatty Arbude Comedies,
AT THE
West-End Cinema
(New Churney Road).

A ROARING SPARKLING BIT !
Messrs. K. D. and Brothers present
TO-NIGHT
A Supremely charming humourous Photo Drama of modern life
A Real Art Picture !
"MISS HOBBS"
(5 Reels—5000 feet)
Adapted from the Story of
Jerome K. Jerome
"MISS HOBBS"
Starring the pretty WANDA HAWLEY.
A 2-Reel Comedy in the Programme, "The other Man" Featuring Fatty Orbuckle.
To-day 5-30 ; 7, 8-45 and 10-15 p. m. (S.T)
WEST-END CINEMA
(New Churney Road.)

DON'T
MISS OUR IMMENSELY POPULAR
Huge Double Programme of a spiritual Indian film and an American Serial !
at the
GLOBE
"SANT TUKARAM"
The Hindustan Film Company have presented an appealingly forceful 6 Reel Drama of Devotion, Patriotism and Holiness.
History, Religion, Mythology
Unfolded in a Splendid Swadeshi Film.
The Programme will also be supplemented by four parts of the serial running at present.
"THE LURKING PERIL"
(Episode 7 and 8)
Four Shows To-day at : 4-30 ; 6-30 ; 8-30 ; 10-30 (p. m.) S.T.
GLOBE CINEMA
(Sandhurst Road)

WOULD YOU POSSESS
That strange mysterious power which charms and fascinates men nd women, influences their thoughts, controls their desires and makes you supreme master of every situation ? Life is full of allursing possibilities for those who master the secret of HYPNOTIC Influencc ; for those who develop their magnetic powers. You can learn at home, cure diseases and bad habits without drugs ; increase your income ; gratify your ambitions ; drive worry and trouble from you; mind ; improve your memory overcome trials and difficulties. Our free booklet—the PRIDE OF INDIA tells you the how.
Write for it to-day—
THE LATENT LIGHT CULTURE,
TINNEVELLY,
(INDIA.)

The Sree Charkha
is made to supply the needs of those who want a really reliable and efficient spinning wheel. Special features are :—
1. It is very convenient both for a beginner and an expert as the spindle can be rotated either at 40 or 70 revelutions for every turn of the hand wheel.
2. By a simple contrivance the driving-thread can be tightened or loosened at will.
3. The iron handle is very rigidly fixed to the ALL-WOOD wheel and turns exceptionally lightly in iron bearings.
4. The SREE CHARAKA is strong, stable and durable and yet the merest touch of the hand will set it going like a free-wheel.
Come and see today. Enormous demand.
Every order should be followed by an advance of Rs. 2.
PRICE Rs. 6 only.
ANNAPURNA COOKER CO.
NEW CHARNY ROAD.
Near West-End Cinema, BOMBAY.

New Year Presents.
OF
Indian Silks, Saris, Scarves Opera-cloaks, Shoe-brocades, tissues, table-centres, purses, brassware, rare Pictures.
COME AND SELECT AT
GUPTA'S
New Queen's Road, Near Opera House, BOMBAY
Phone 2242.

PEARA SAHEB
of
CALCUTTA
King of Indian Singers
Famous for Gramophone
Records
WILL GIVE
SPECIAL HIGH-CLASS
MUSIC CONCERT
AT
Baliwala's Grand Theatre
On Thursday 21th July
and Monday 25th July.
at 9-30 p. m. (S. T.)

COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, 19th July, 1921.

Months	To-days Prices.
July	8.52
Aug.	8 63
Sept.	8 72
Oct.	8.79
Nov.	..
Dec.	8,79
Jan.	8.86
Feb.	..
Mar.	8·88
April	..
May	..
June	..

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, 18th July, 1921.

Months	To-day's Prices.
July	8 58
August	8 69
September	3 79
October	8 85
November	8 87
December	8 90
January	8 91
February	8 93
March	8 95
April	8 97
May	8 99
June	900

Tone:—Quiet but steady

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, 18th July, 1921.

M. G. Bengal, Good	5.00
,, ,, Fully Good	5.50
,, ,, Fine	5.75
,, ,, 1 Oomra, Good	6.10
,, ,, ,, Fully Good	6.60
,, ,, ,, Fine	6.85
,, M.G. Broach, Good	7.65
,, ,, Fully Good	7.90
,, ,, Fine	8.15
,, Scinde, Good	4.88
,, ,, ,, Fully Good	4.38
,, ,, Fine	5.63

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, 18th July, 1921

Months	To-day's Prices.
July	15/10
Aug.	15/10
Sept.	15/20
Oct.	15/30
Nov.	15/40
Dec.	15/45
Jan.	15/50

COTTON.

Liverpool 18th July 1921

		Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool,		15,000
,, ,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		..
,, ,, Sales of East Indian		2.000
,, ,, Imports		..

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—

Mid Americans Spot Active demand		8.83
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels		16 50
New York, 11 a.m.	July	12 42
(As known in Liverpool at—	Oct.	13 06
closing time)	Jan.	13 47
	July	11 77
New Orleans 10 a.m. —		
	Oct.	12 57

MONEY MARKET.

London, 18th July, 1921.

Bank 3½	56 3/4
Bar Silver Spot	27 3 8
,, 2 months hence	35 3/4

Closing Tone of Silver:—Dull.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	5,0
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	5 3/16
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months	6 1/8
,, ,, ,, ,, 6 ,,	6 1/2
Bar Gold (per oz)	..
Interest day to day loans	3/0
,, 7 day Market loans	4 3/8

Amount Paid in-to the Bank of England £6 p/c, since 23rd u timo.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York 14th July 1921

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports		15.000
,, Exports to Great Britain		7.000
,, to Continent		7,050
Futures at New York	July	12.20
Futures at New York	Oct.	12.70
	Jan.	13.10
Spot Cotton at New York		12.70
Spot Cotton at New Orleans		11 75

Tone:—of Spot Cotton:—

Futures at New Orleans	August	11 49
	Oct	12 05
Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality		6 7/16
Demand Bills		3 59,37
Silver Commercial Bars U S mined		99 1/4
Do Foreign		59 5/8

DISCOUNTS.

London, 19th July, 1921.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4 7/8
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	5 1 8
,, Fine Trade Bill 2 m/st	5 1/8
,, ,, 6 ,,	6 1/2

METAL REPORT.

COPPER Standard Gr M. B.	£70 7/8
,, Best English Selected	£70
TIN BLOCK	£161 1/2

LINSEED.

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags July August Sellers — 24

,, Tone:—Same conditions as yesterday holders

RAW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot Net asking pipsor prices market opened firmer.

months July-Aug.	38 1/8
,, Buyers etc. Sep.-Dec.	38 5/8
,, Tone	—
Mid Americans spot	8,77
EgyptianF. G. F. Sad.	16.50

CLOSING PRICES.

New York, 19th July, 1921

[illegible]	July	12 37
[illegible]	Oct.	12 89
[illegible]	Jan.	13 30.

Liverpool, 19th July, 1921.

Liverpool	July	8.42
	Oct.	8.70
[illegible]	Jan.	8 79
	Mar.	8 84

London, 19th July, 1921.

Telegraph Transfers	—	1 3 13 32—Firm
Bar Gold—	—	—115.— Firm.
Bar Silver Spot—	—	—37 3/8 Quiet.

EXCHANGE.

New York, 19th July, 1921.

Demand Bills	359 75

London, 19th July, 1921.

On London in Paris	46 26
In Germany	80 55
in Italy	279 00

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRE MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, 19th July, 1921.

Stockholm	17.24
Christiania	28 01
Amsterdam	11.36
Switzerland	21.83
Petrograde	Not Qtd.
Belgium	47.56
Athens	66.50

JAVA SUGAR.

London, 19th July, 1921

Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta

Sept. sellers	—21

Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay

Sept. Sellers	—22

Fine White Java C. and F. Karachi

Sept. Sellers	—22/3

TONE:—Very firm—Good demand

METALS.

London, 18th July, 1921.

English best Selected Copper	£ 71/0
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£ 70 6/8
Copper Braziers	£ 105
Yellow Metal	£ 9 1/2
Hard Spelter	£ 21
Corrugated Sheets	£ 23 1/2

EXCHANGE.

On London, at Paris — Francs — —

WHEAT.

London, 18th July, 1921.

SOZABIO SANTA FE—62 1/2 lbs. July August Nominal	75/6
BARLETTA RUSSO—62 1/2 lbs. sellers	76/6
AUSTRALIAN F.A.Q. Nominal	76/6
KARACHI BARLEY	—
WHEAT Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. not quoted	—

Wheat afloat to U. K. 2,665,000 Qrs.

Tone Quiet

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£14 1/2
Hongkong ,,	£95 0
National ,,	£38/0

SEEDS.

London, 18th July, 1921

RAPESEED, Ferozepore Real-Bold July-August	Nominal £21 3/4
RAPESEED, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship July-August,	Nominal £20 3/4
TONE OF RAPESEED:—	
LINSEED, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex Ship July-August Firm.	—
TONE OF LINSEED:—	
LINSEED, Argentine (La Plata) July August Paid buyer's	£21 1/4
A. S. paid	£21 1/2
Oct. Nov. paid	£21 1/2
COTTONSEED Bombay (sound delivered per ton) July-August Paid	£11/0
TORIA RAPESEED July August Quoted.	£22 1/2

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loans 4% 1960/90	£76 1/4
Victory Bonds 4%	£ 76 1/8
War Loans 5% 1929/47	£ 87 13/16
Consols 2 1/2%	£ 47 3/4
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	£ 37
Indian Stock 3 1/2% Sterling Loans	58
Government Securities 3%	£ 51 1/4

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure August Sept. 11

Plantation first Latex Crepe July 10/0

Tone:—Quieter.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

July 20.

The Marwari Bazar opened this morning for Fine M. G. Oomra September at Rs. 350 and after touching Rs. 351 declined to Rs. 349½. It then again went up to Rs. 351 the rate at 3 p.m. being Rs. 350. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 349. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 351 and closed at Rs. 350½.

Our market for ready cotton was closed yesterday, it opens to-day with a slight easier feeling.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 p.m.)

Bombay, 20th July, 1921.

Fully Good Broach July-August	350 1/2
,, ,, Bengal July	284
,, ,, September	296
Fine Oomra July	344
,, ,, September	350 1/2

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 20th July 1921.

F. G. Broach July August,	..	350
Fully Good Bengal	July,	290
Fully Good Bengal September		300
Fine Oomra's	July,	339
,, ,,	September,	349

SPOT QUOTATION.

Bombay, 20th July, 1921.

Description	Super-Fine	F. Good	
M. G. Bengal and Sind			
Punjab	311	296	279
M. G. Oomra's No. 4	355	345	325
M.G. Central P. No. 1	385	375	355
M.G. Central P. No. 2	370	360	340
M.G. Broach	359	349	339
Southerns 7	370	360	345

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 19th July, 1921.

Cotton	13,945	Bales.
Wheat	19,131	Cwts.
Linseed	5,438	,,
Rape seed	1368	,,
Gingellyseed	2015	,,
Popyseed	Nil	,,
Groundnuts	2768	,,
Castorseed	266	,,
Rice	2239	,,
Myrabollams	1002	,,
Cottonseed	6,411	,,
Mowrasced	Nil	,,
Gram	3,328	,,
Jawar	442	,,
Masur	Nil	,,
Barley	331	,,
Bajra	10344	,,
Coal	2,230	Tons.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

July 20.

Bars Gold, Rs. 32-4-10.
Bars Silver ready, 100-9-0.

EXCHANGE.

T T on London, 1/3 11/32.
D D on Paris, 290.
3 M/st D A, 320.
T T on Japan, 210.
London Gold ready, 115.
London Silver ready, 37 3/8.
London Silver Forward D, 36¾.
American Cross Rate, 3.58½.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper, 60.
4 per cent Conversion Loan, 75.
5 per cent War Loan, 85.
5½ per cent War Bonds 1922, 100/6.
5½ per cent War Bonds 1928, 100/4.
4 per cent Port Trust 1974, 65.
6 per cent Port Trust 1930, 96.
4 per cent Municipal 1974, 65.
6 per cent Municipal 1929 to 49, 96.

SHARES.

The market closed weak owing to speculators buying.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

COTTON MILLS.

Ahmedabad Advance 2575, Appollo 107/8, Bombay Cotton 1270, Bombay Dyeing 1780, Century 1145, Central India 4490, Colaba Land 2785, Curimbhoy 1940, David 1735, Edward Sassoon 610, Fazulbhoy 1690, Finlay 1115, Indian Bleaching 255, Indore Malwa 770, Kastoorchand 1525, Kohinoor 3440, Luxmi Cotton 4425, Meyer Sassoon 365, Morarji 6900, New Great 1030, Pabani 1010, Pearls 1320, Phoenix 1225/8, Premier 215, Shapurji 452/8, Simplex 870, Swan 3100, Swadeshi 4940 and Tata Mill 1580.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 810, Bombay Burma 550, Bombay Burma N I 170 pr, Bt Burma Pet 14, Bombay Tramway 130, Bombay Steam 307/8, Bundi Cement 43, Indian Cement 345, Katni ord 285, Katni def 1375, New India Insurance 22/8, Tata Iron ord 110, Tata Iron def 617/8, Tata New ord 100, Tata Iron N def 520, Tata Hydro 945, Tata Oil 90 and Scindia Steam 10.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 19.

Market for jute shares was stagnant with practiacly no business passing there being predominance of sellers. Coal shares were firm and fairly large business was put through in most cases at higher rates. Miscellaneous section was quiet and Dunbar Cotton advanced to Rs. 460 closing rather quieter about Rs. 452. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Bhalgora 30/4, Bengal Nagpur 95, Burradhemo 8/4, Burrakur (old) 53 and (new) 50 and 49/8 s 1, Central Pench 13/4, Fularibad 22, Ghusick 26, Gopalichuck 13/2, Jainty Central 20, Kasta (fully paid) 17/12, Minto 30/12, New Manbhoom 63/8, North West 70/8, Patmolna 10/8, Pench River 18/8, Sendra 29/8, Sowardhi 11/8, Sitarampur 20, Union 12/8.

Jute:—Albion 223 and 223-8 s 1, Anglo India 255 s 1, Clive 28/8, Dalhousie 305 s 1, Howrah 34/14, Kankanarrah 363 s 1, Lansdowne 215, Northbrook 50 s 1, Reliance 32

Miscellaneous:—Anglo Oriental Navigation 23/4, Bengal Paper 71, Bengal Bridge and Bolts 2/8, British India Corporation 10/14, Central Provinces Cement 7/8, Dunbar Cotton 452, Hatirkool Oil 7/12, Howrah Oil 23/4, Hume Pipes 8, Imperial Bank (fully paid) 1,200 and country 296/8, Indian Iron and Steel (new) 32/8 discount, Kesoram Cotton 15/8, Marshall Sons India 8/2, Reliance Firebrick and Pottery 20, Triton Insurance 79.

Government Paper 3 1/2 per cent was quoted at Rs 58/14 and small lots were done at 59/4 War Bonds short loans at 100/4, 1925 at 100/2, 1928 at 100-3 and 1930 at 100 per cent

Exchange:—Bank Telegraphic Transfer one shilling three and five sixteenth pence and Demand Bills one shilling three and eleven thirty-two pence.

BEHAR COUNCIL

(Associated Press.)

PATNA, July 19.

Reassembling to-day, the Behar and Orissa Legislative Council disposed of three motions on different subjects before rising for lunch. First resolution recommended establishment within two years of an Arts and Science College at the headquarters of the Chota Nagpur division. The Hon. Mr Fakiruddin, on behalf of Government, explained financial difficulty involved in the proposal, and pointed out that it would be more desirable to make the existing colleges more efficient as regards teaching and accommodation. The motion was put to the vote and lost. The second resolution recommending that district boards and municipalities be allowed to open Ayurvedic and Tibbi hospitals and steps be taken to establish a school for teaching these systems of medicine was accepted by Government, who promised to appoint a committee to consider the question of opening a medical school. The third motion recommending that the post of Vice-Chancellor of the Patna University be made honourary, instead of a paid one, was accepted by the Government in principle, the Minister in charge assuring that if the present Vice-Chancellor vacated his post, an honorary officer will be appointed in his place.

BOMBAY DEVELOPMENT SCHEME VI.*

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The "Bori Bunder Oracle" has declined to publish my letter on the above subject in reply to the pearls of wisdom he scattered broadcast. To-day he has gone in for the "Bombay Rent Act" and gone in for the "Bombay Rent Act" and he accuses the landlord of profiteering. Being myself a tenant, I have no sympathy with the profiteering landlord, but the Oracle has not been able to find out the root cause as to how and when did the landlord grow usurious and who is responsible for the landlordly oppression that the Oracle says "ought to be stopped" and what does his worthy tenant suggest? "Either the penalty should be sufficiently heavy to make it non worthwhile, or else the management of the property belonging to such landlords should be taken out of their hands and placed in charge of a specially constituted authority, who would have, however, to let vacant dwellings at Standard Rents, collect rents, and do what was necessary to make the dwellings inhabitable." Why go to that length only? Why not confiscate the property itself wholesale? Has the Oracle in his eternal wisdom tried to find the root-cause of this and, if he has found, has he placed the same before the benign Government? A less than three quarters of an hour's study (which even the Government did not give to their Council over the Development Scheme) of the last published report of the Bombay Improvement Trust will throw a flood of light showing that the reclamation of the Back Bay Khada is unnecessary and wasteful and that the more important questions are shelved. The Improvement Trust Engineer in his letter No. 7504 dated 13th October 1919 regarding the Worli and Dharavi Scheme reports as follows:—

"It is regretted that owing to the delay on the part of the Government in sanctioning the scheme it has not been possible to get on to the land to obtain the information necessary to place before the Board an accurate and detailed estimated of requirements and quality of work. . . . ." He adds regarding the Worli Scheme, *"Any suspicion of redtape methods will inevitably lead to failure, disaster and expense.* (Italics are mine) (Vide page 106 of I. T. R. for the year ending 31st March 1920). Since I have referred to the remark of the I. T. Engineer I had better lay before the public from its various schemes statistics as to the amount of acreage that would be available for the public for private purposes:

Scheme Name	Area in Lacs of sq. yards	Capital out lay in lacs of Rs.
Worli	10 87	125.95
Dharavi	26.79	151.72
Shiwdi Wadala	18.69	145.16
Worli Extention	3.95	31.91
Sewdi Koliwada	0.31	6 11
Improvement Trust Naigaon	5.19	76.16
Fergusson Road	2.64	15.79
Love Lane	0.21	17.83

The area comprised in the first four schemes viz. (52, 56, 57 and 58) covers 6,830,000 sq. yards or about 1,410 acres i.e., about 1/10 of the whole area of the island and consists of partly of low-lying grounds and partly hills. The report states that the new areas are being laid out on town planning lines, and the work is estimated to cost over nine crores of rupees i.e., an annual cost of two crores of rupees spread over five years, which is considered a stupendous sum when compared with the expenditure hitherto incurred by the Trust. The Chairman on the very first page of the report and in the very first paragraph thereof complains that "owing to the *'Heptanesia,'* the seven islands of which Bombay was formerly composed, the lands between the islands are low-lying and have only been kept dry or comparatively dry by the erection of dams" and, therefore, unsuitable for building purposes. If the Dharavi lands had to be filled up several feet, would any one give any idea as to what quantity of material would be required for Back Bay? The five hundred millions and more that are going to be expended on making "Bigger Bombay" has attracted many eyes towards our land, among whom have been experts and harbour engineers from Europe and America to see for themselves as to how the Government of Sir George Lloyd are going to command the waves of the Arabian Ocean, like the ancient King Canute, "to stop" and the *"Johukams"* to say 'Amin' are not wanting, but such cavaliers themselves, I am told, have been warned by such experts that the Scheme would be a failure. Do not the buildings erected on the Ballard Estate bear witness by their cracks to this phase of the subject? If the land in Goa Street, a part and parcel of Mody Bay reclamation, after all these decades, has not been strong enough to hold the building and is responsible for several deaths caused by the fall of the building under construction, I would not be surprised if in the Coroner's inquiry it turns out that dislocation of the foundations may have been caused by the first rains, the building being situated on the reclaimed grounds. I have personally inspected the building and learnt that the architict employed for the work is Mr. Hawkins, the Architect of the Improvement Trust. Appendix B to the B. I. T. Report shows that in the course of 21 years since the Trust came into existence it has been able to develop out of the acquired area 33.48 lakhs square yards and that an area admeasuring 37.9 lakhs of square yards remains to be developed and of the land developed 2.3 lakhs square yards remain to be leased. If no leases are forthcoming for these lands, why not build upon them departmentally and provide housing for the poor? The same table shows that the area yet to be acquired by the B. I. T. out of its 62 schemes is 7,947,765 square yards or about 1642 acres. In this acquisition I am not including the wholesale confiscation of the island of Trombay, which, to use the words of Oliver Goldsmith, "dispossesses the swain and makes a deserted village" of about 9,000 acres, as stated by the memorialists to the Governor. But happy must be Mr. Bomanji Dhunjibhoy who is to be left untouched. The development of Trombay, the way it is sought to be done as is disclosed in the petition of Messrs. R. J. Trombaywalla and others forwarded to H. E. the Governor, appears on the very face of it, to be the most injudicious of the whole lot of schemes. If a slaughter-house be necessary for Bombay, why should it not be removed beyond Andheri and why could not also the Tannery be removed to a place where plenty of sea-water and waste lands are lying. The voice of the Trombayites appears to have been too feeble to be heard for the last thirty years and more. Trombay has been already fully surveyed and still I am told that you find a whole staff of Engineers, sub-engineers and surveyors, all of them probably newly imported, motoring about and enjoying the fresh Easterly breeze.

Instead of doing the things *in camera* had Government laid open their cards to the public, the people or at least the independent and disinterested portion thereof, would have given a careful consideration to the scheme as a whole and pointed out what was and what was not for the benefit of the society. The more I turn over the pages of the B. I. T. Report, I find the same woeful story repeated.—Yours, etc.,

W. T. HALAI.

Bombay, July 12.

MADRAS NEWS.

RESOLUTIONS IN MADRAS COUNCIL.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, July 19

Mr. Ranganatham Mudaliar has sent up two resolutions to be moved in the Council, one for appointment of a committee of officials and non-officials to enquire into the recent disorder in connection with the mill strike and the conduct of police in handling the situation, and the other urging the appointment of a mixed committee to enquire into and report on the nature and cause of labour unrest throughout the Presidency, and measures necessary for prevention of such disputes and their speedy settlement in the event of their arising.

The list of members returned to the All-India Congress Committee by the new Provincial Congress Committee at its meeting in Trichinopoly contains 25 names among them being Messrs. Kasturiranga Iyengar, Rangaswami Iyengar and Satyamurti. Messrs. C. Vijiaraghavachariar and C. Rajagopalachariar are by virtue of their office *ipso facto* members already. Dr. T. S. S. Rajan, T. V. Venkatarama Iyer, Dr. Vardarajulu, Mrs. Vardarajulu are also included in the committee.

MARATHI CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

RECOMMEND MR. DAS FOR PRESIDENTSHIP.

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, July 19.

The name of Mr. C. R. Das only has been suggested by the Marathi Provincial Congress Committee for the Presidentship of the Congress to be held at Ahmedabad.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Stations.	24 hrs. to 8 a.m. of 19-7-21.	Total since 1st June 1921.	June 1st to 19th 1919.	June 1st to 19th 1920.
	In. Cts.	In. Cts	In. C	In. Cts.
Colaba (Observatory)	4 85	44 35	34 22	27 69
Fort (St. Gs. Hpl.)	5 22	44 27	36 83	29 81
Esplanade (Cok. Tej Hospital	4 47	39 68	36 82	29 56
Byculla (J. J. Hpl.)	5 46	39 34	..	31 35
Kemp & Co. (C. Hill	—	—	—	—

SUN MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

HIGH WATER

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still.
		h. m.	ft. in.
Tuesday	26th July	m2 47	25 5
		2 51a	26 8

LOW WATER

Day of Week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still
		h. m	ft. in.
Tuesday	26th July	m8 30	18 8
		9 18a	18 3

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, 19th July, 1921.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10. p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr in.		29,752
Temperature of Air	degrees	77.9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	,,	75.9
Dew Point	,,	75.2
Relative humidity of Air	,,	0.912
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10,		10 0
Maximum temperature of Air degrees	,,	82 3
Minimum do do	,,	74 7
General direction of Wind From Midnight to Midnight		NW,S S W, W,
Movement of Wind	miles	156
Fall of Rain	inches	4.28
Total fall during month	,,	18.92
do. year	,,	45,71
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 20th		0.65

A Lucknow message of July 18 says the President of the Kumaon Parishad has challenged the accuracy of statements in the United Province Government communique on the forest incendiarism in Kumaon Division.

A Kangra, message of July 19, states that a relief party headed by Dr. Nandlal Rampal left for Palampur.

THE OTTAPALAM INCIDENT.

PROCEEDINGS AGAINST SIGNATORIES OF HINDU REPORT.

(Associated Press.)

A Calicut message says that Mr. A. V. Govinda Menon, Government pleader and public prosecutor of Calicut, has on behalf of his client Mr. Hitchcock, Superintendent of Police, South Malabar, issued notices to Messrs. K. P. Kesava Menon, T. Prakasam, Kasturiranga Iyengar, George Joseph and three other gentlemen for publishing and printing a report on alleged high-handedness of the police at Ootapalam. The notice calls upon them to make proper and satisfactory amends for their action, failing which legal proceedings would be instituted against them.

PRINTER & PUBLISHER OF "A. B. PATRIKA."

SUED FOR ALLEGED DEFAMATION.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 18.

On an application made by Mr. J. F. Graham, formerly District and Sessions Judge of Rajashahi and now of Malda, the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta issued summons against B. K. Lahiri, Barrister, and Tarib Kanti Biswas, printer and publisher of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" on a charge of defamation. On the 20th May last, Mr. Lahiri, as Secretary of the Provincial Congress Committee, issued the report of the non-official committee of enquiry on the Rajashahi Jail outbreak. The report was sent to the press and the "Patrika" among other papers, published it. In the report it was stated as follows "It is alleged that the fatal shots were fired by Mr. Graham, District Judge." The hearing of the case is fixed for the 29th instant.

SUIT AGAINST CONGRESS VOLUNTEERS.

SEQUEL TO ALLEGED HELP TO STRIKERS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 18.

Before Justices Newbould and Buckland, at the High Court, to-day another transfer application was made on behalf of nine volunteers of the Chittagong Congress Committee against whom proceedings were instituted, under section 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code, to furnish security of Rs. 2,000 each. It was alleged that, during the Railway strike at Chittagong, petitioners went to the Railway quarters to help the strikers who had been ordered to vacate the quarters. Their Lordships issued a rule.

BELGAUM MAGISTRATE'S ORDER.

(Associated Press.)

BELGAUM, July 18.

The following order was served on Messrs. G. B. Despande, Majli Potdar, Vice-President of the Municipality, and Yalgi, Municipal Councilor, by the District Magistrate, Belgaum:—"Whereas it appears that the above persons, in company with many others, have recently been picketing liquor-shops, and Whereas there have been several cases of breach of the peace, on account of this picketing, and, Whereas by the continuance of picketing within the cantonment limits, further breaches of the peace are apprehended, now, therefore, I., G. L. Macgregor, District Magistrate, do require each one of you and all other persons to forthwith desist from picketing or causing to be picketed the shops dealing in excise able articles within the cantonment limits. Picketing includes loitering or standing about in the neighbourhood of any shop dealing in excisable articles. This order will be in force for two months."

ALLEGATIONS REPUDIATED.

Messrs. S. J. Potdar, Yalgi and Majli appeared to-day before the Magistrate to show cause against the order, and pointed out that information relied on by Magistratte was false, that there was not a single instance of the breach of peace in the castonmest, that Mr. Majli was not in Belgaum since the 25th June and that the order was illegal; but the Magistrate said he was determined to pass the order and gave in their hands copies of the order which were already signed before they were heard.

KHILAFAT MEETING AT MEERUT,

(From a Correspondent.)

MEERUT, July 18.

A Provincial Khilafat Committee meeting was held at Meerut on 16th July. Representatives from many districts attended the meeting. In the meeting a great sensation was caused by the resignations of some of the office-bearers of the Committee. New Office-bearers were appointed and a Sub-Committee was formed to examine the grounds mentioned in the respective resignations and submit a report. A representative Sub-Committee audited the accounts of the committee and found every thing quite satisfactory. The meeting terminated on the 17th instant after passing resolutions concerning some of the victims of repression.

AGARKAR DAY AT NAGPUR.

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, July 19.

Under the auspices of the C. P. Liberal Association a meeting was held on the 17th instant at the Gokhale Memorial Hall to celebrate the anniversary of the late Principal Gopal Ganesh Agarkar, the veteran social reformer of the Deccan.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

University Senate Meeting, Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, University, 5-45 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Mahatma Gandhi's address to the Volunteers of all wards and all the courts, Morarji Goculdas Hall, Cavel, 8-30 p.m.
Mails for S. Settlements, China and Japan per the Teesta, via Negapatam, close at 6-30 p.m.
Mahatma Gandhi's lecture at Mandvi, New Chinch Bunder (opp. Cement Chawls), on "Boycott of foreign Cloth", 9 p.m.

FRIDAY, July 22.

The Planet Mills Ltd., ordinary general meeting, 43A Apollo Street, 4 p.m.
Mails for Mauritius and Reunion, per extra steamer "Cindwara" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m.
University Senate Meeting, Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, University, 5-45 p.m.
Mahatma Gandhi's lecture on Swadeshi at M. Goculdas Market Hall, Kalbadevi, 9 p.m.

SATURDAY, July 23.

The s.s. Narkunda with the English mails, leaves at 1 p.m.
The S. S. Caledonia, with mails of the 7th instant, expected to arrive at 6 a.m.
Celebration of the Lokmanya's Jayanti, Empire Theatre, 3-15 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

SOLEMN REQUIEM MASS.

Dr. L. J. PINTO.—Friends and relations of Dr. L. J. Pinto are informed that a Solemn Requiem Mass will be held in the Salvacao Church, Dadar, for the repose of his Soul at 8 a.m., to-morrow, Friday, the 22nd instant, the first anniversary of his demise.

R861

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The total mortality of the city on the 19th instant was 110 as compared with 94 on the corresponding day of last year. There were 1 death from cholera and 1 from influenza.

TELEGRAPH NOTICE.

With effect from 25th July, 1921, telegrams will be received at the Lady Jamsedji Road Post Office between 10-30 a.m. and 5-30 p.m. on week days only.

KHILAFAT VOLUNTEER.

All Khilafat volunteers are requested to be present in their uniform at 7 p.m. (B. T.), to maintain order at the public meeting to be held in Sctn Hirji Gelabhai's godown, opposite Cement Chawls, New Chinchbundar Road, Mandvi.

CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A public meeting will be held under the auspices of the Mandvi District Congress Committee to-day at 9 p.m. (S. T.), at Chinchbunder Road Godown, opposite Cement Chawl. Khilafat volunteers of 1st and 2nd Corps are invited to attend in uniform at 8-15 p.m. (S. T.).

"COLLEGIATE BOOK-DEPOT SOCIETY."

The special meeting that was to be convened on Thursday, the 21st instant, for the benefit of all the College students in Bombay, will be held on Sunday, the 24th instant, at 5 p.m. (Standard Time), in the Dwarkadas Hall, Lamington Road, near Grant Road Tram Terminus, when Mr. Narayen Rao Kulkerny will deliver a lecture on "Economic Home Rule and Collegiate Book Depot Society, on Co-operative Philanthropic System." The lecture is specially meant for (Grant Medical, Sydenham and Arts) College students in Bombay.

AN ACCIDENTAL DEATH.

Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner, held an inquest touching the death of Rama Ganoo, a plumber aged 45, who slipped off the roof of an outhouse at Cirus Avenue, Agripada, on Tuesday last. It appears that the deceased went to the roof of an outhouse at 4-30 p.m. that day to repair a tank on a privy. As the people residing there heard an alarm, they immediately came out of the house and found the body of the deceased lying in the compound of an adjoining bungalow. Dr. Lalka treated the deceased and with the help of the police had him removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died of pneumonia on Wednesday morning in consequence of the injuries sustained by him.

The jury returned a verdict of death from pneumonia in consequence of injuries sustained by his having accidentally fallen to the ground from the roof of an outhouse.

BOYCOTT OF FOREIGN CLOTH.

Arrangements have been made to make house to house collection of the old and new cloth in the F Ward by the F Ward Congress Committee, and accordingly the following centres have been opened to receive such cloth.

The citizens are requested to deliver all the apperal made of foreign cloth and state whether they wish it to be destroyed or sent to Smyrna or any other place out of India.

List of Centres:—(1) Lalbag Congress Office near Chinchpokli, G. I. P. Rly. Station; (2) Lalbag Swadeshi Stores (Lalbag); (3) Jivraj G. Nensey, Matunga; (4) Matunga Congress Office, Matunga, G. I. P. Rly.; (5) Sion Congress Office, c/o Joglekar's Bungalow, Sion, G. I. P. Rly.; (6) Jamnadas Ladha, Sion, G. I. P. Rly.; (7) Parel Congress Office, c/o B. G. Parelkar, Parel (Village).

Those who desire to have the clothes taken away from their place should write a card to the undersigned. Volunteers will be sent if necessary.

COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN'S FUND.

The annual report of the National Association for Supplying Female Medical Aid to the Women of India for the year 1920 has been brought out. It states that the work carried on by the Council and its affiliated institutions has continued to progress satisfactorily during the past year. It notices with regret the graduates who have only passed their final examinations in medicine, but had no practical experience by holding hospital appointments in India, often return from England holding British qualifications, but prove themselves of such inferior administrative ability that they are less fitted to hold independent posts than others who were not fortunate enough to afford a journey to England.

A syllabus of the course of training for nurses has been drawn up. The Council believes that it will not be most satisfactory so long as each province has not its own nursing board.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Exhibition at Delhi was a great success and has led to a general increase of interest in maternity and child welfare in India. There is much need for schemes for their improvement, but they cannot be successful unless there is an ample supply of midwives and trained nurses, with supervision from medical women.

The Brahmins, who are perturbed at the Mysore Government's passing the Miller Committee report, have been holding defence meetings all over the state, particularly at Tumkur, Hasan, Mysore, Bangalore central. (A.P.)

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

POSSESSION OF OPIUM WITHOUT LICENSE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Deputy Inspector Stokes charged one Ahsing Ahpoo, a Chinaman, with possessing opium weighing about 4 lbs., valued at Rs. 160.

The facts of the case are that yesterday at 8-20 p.m. at Dhobi Talao a police sepoy on duty arrested the accused, on suspicion, while he was going in hack victoria No. 1400. The gharry was immediately stopped by the sepoy and, on being searched, opium was found tied round the waist of the accused.

The defence of the accused was that the packets of opium were lying on the ground and that they did not belong to him at all. He pleaded not guilty to the charge.

The Magistrate, after having heard the evidence, disbelieved the defence of the accused and sentenced him to suffer hard labour for three months.

A LORRY DRIVER ACQUITTED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Sub-Inspector Savant charged one Anant Ramchandra with driving a motor lorry in a rash and negligent manner so as to endanger human safety.

The facts of the case are that the accused drove his lorry on Customs House Road on the 19th instant on the wrong side of the road and collided with a tram car going to the Museum post. It was being driven at a very fast speed without giving any warning.

The defence of the accused was that he was quite innocent and the tram-driver No. 776, Karim Gulam, was in fault. He (the complainant) was in charge of two trailer cars and his car was driven by the rear trailer car. Half the road on the right side was dug up and there were bullock carts on either side of the road. He blew his horn and showed his hand to the tram-driver, by way of signal, to slow down his speed and allow his motor lorry, which was driven in the middle of the road, to go on his proper side; but the complainant did not pay any heed to the warning and collided with the motor lorry.

His Worship, after hearing the evidence, held that the evidence for the prosecution was conflicting, and, therefore, he ordered that the accused should be acquitted.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF "CHARAS"

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Sampson charged one Faiz Ali Ahmed, a Pathan, with being in possession of 2 lbs. of "charas" of the value of Rs. 60 without a license.

The facts of the case, briefly stated, are that on the 19th instant at 1 p.m. when the accused was going through "White Gate", Alexandra Dock, he was arrested by Police sepoy No. 2140, and, on being searched, "charas" was found on his person.

The accused pleaded guilty. His Worship convicted him and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 60 or in default to suffer six weeks' rd labour.

THEFT OF SILVERWARE.

At the Girgaon Police Court, before Mr. B. G. Athavle, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Desa charged one Megu Vaya alias Moti Makan with the theft of silverware valued at Rs. 145 belonging to Mr. J. B. Clayton, Municipal Commissioner, residing at Mount Pleasant Road.

The facts of the case are that while Mrs. Clayton with Mrs. Monie were having their lunch in a room at about 2 p.m. and the servants were engaged in their work, a Wagri entered the large dining room at the rear with a big basket and began removing the silverware from the side-board. He covered the basket with a dhotur and when he was about to bolt away, a servant of Mrs. Monie, who was entering the bungalow saw him through a window and questioned him about the basket containing silverware. Thereupon, the Wagri left the basket and bolted away at once. Mrs. Monie raised an alarm and the servants from the bungalow chased the accused and eventually succeeded in catching him at the end of Mount Pleasant Road and handed him over to the police.

The accused pleaded guilty. His Worship, taking into consideration the fact that the accused had a previous conviction, convicted him and sentenced him to suffer rigorous imprisonment for six months.

SAD END OF FAMILY QUARREL.

FATHER'S DEATH FOR DAUGHTER'S SAKE.

Mahabir, a Bhaia, was a resident of the village of Nitlas, in Panvel Taluka. His daughter Krishni, was married to a man of Bhoj, in Kalyan. Krishni's life in her husband's house seemed to be unhappy, and it appears that for this reason the father was determined to fetch her to his own house. So one day he set out with three friends, armed with sticks, to carry out his purpose. When the party arrived at a rivulet, on the outskirts of the village of Bhoj, they saw that Krishni together with her mother-in-law had come for water there. After a short parley with her father Krishni showed her readiness to go with him to his house at once, which incensed the mother-in-law, who screamed aloud and presently a hue and cry was raised, which brought on the scene her three sons, Vithal, Ananti and Luxoonan, and a free fight took place between the two parties in which all the combatants were more or less injured. As Mahabir and his companions saw that the opposite party was going to be strongly reinforced by the villagers, they took to their heels, but were pursued by some Kathuris who captured him and one of his two companions Oondria, and these two, it was said, were taken to Vithal's house and there mercilessly thrashed. Thereafter they were taken to Badlapur, but when they reached the Badlapur Bazaar, Mahabir fell down exhausted and died.

The Kalyan Sub-Inspector having made his inquiries took action against both the parties. In one case Vithal and his two brothers were put up before the First Class Magistrate, Kalyan, on a charge under Section 304—culpable homicide not amounting to murder. In this case the doctor had certified that Mahabir's death was not directly the result of the injuries inflicted upon him, but was due to chronic brain disease. In the other case Oondria and Boodia, the companions of the deceased Mahabir, were charged with causing hurt.

The Magistrate after hearing both the cases committed them to the Thana Criminal Sessions.

At the Sessions the two cases were last week tried by Mr. Vasudeo, Additional Sessions Judge, Thana. In one case he was assisted by a jury and in the other by two assessors.

In the former case the jury had doubts about the guilt of the accused and it could not in their opinion be definitely said who had given the fatal blows.

In the latter case it appeared to the jury that the accused Oondria had a number of marks of injuries on his body and he, it seemed to them, to have given a few strokes on Ananti in self-defence. As for Boodia the evidence was held to be unreliable.

A verdict of "not guilty" having been brought in in each of the cases, all the accused of both the sides were acquitted.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEE.

A Press Note states:—The Compulsory Education Act was passed about three years ago giving option to municipalities to introduce compulsion in their areas and Government have undertaken to bear in all cases one-half the total cost of primary education in municipal areas. But only three or four municipalities have so far applied the Act to themselves. No legislative measure, even of a permissive nature, has been so far passed with regard to rural areas. Government have observed with satisfaction a growing popular demand for free and compulsory education in municipal and rural areas. But sufficient stress is not laid in popular discussions on two or three fundamental questions, viz., finance, machinery to enforce compulsion, and the readiness of the vast majority of the population to submit to compulsion. These questions, however, must be seriously considered before any legislative or other measures are taken to introduce compulsory education throughout the Presidency.

As regards finance Government revenues at present are, if at all, barely sufficient to meet the present needs of the various branches of administration and any possible economies in expenditure or the natural increase of revenues will not at all be sufficient to meet the expenditure required for a complete system of compulsory education. New sources of revenue will therefore have to be tapped before any scheme on a large scale is taken in hand.

While municipalities offer the necessary machinery in municipal areas, in rural areas there is no similar machinery and the panchayats the constitution of which is at present being considered will not cover the whole rural area of the Presidency all at once.

The educated opinion of the people is strongly in favour of compulsion but it is a question whether the vast population of the Presidency—especially in rural areas—will allow this compulsion to be put into force against itself.

APPOINTMENT OF A COMMITTEE.

To examine all these questions in a thoroughly practical manner and to suggest definite answers to them as also to design a complete programme which can be carried out in successive steps Government have dicided to appoint a Committee consisting of members of the Legislative Council as any legislative, administrative and financial measures must necessarily be considered by the Council before they are finally put into operation. The question of free and compulsory education in the City of Bombay will not be directly considered by the Committee. The Committee will consist of the following members:—The Honourable Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar (Chairman), Mr. F. G. Pratt, Rao Bahadur G. K. Chitale, Mr. P. R. Chikodi, Mr. D. D. Gholap, Mr. Cowasji Jehangir (Jr.), Mr. B. G. Pahalajani, Mr. C. M. Gandhi, Mr. Ghulam Hussein Kassim, Mr. D. A. Vichare and The Director of Public Instruction (*ex officio.*) The Director of Public Instruction is to act as Secretary to the Committee.

TERMS OF REFERENCE.

(1) To consider and report on the desirability and practicability of introducing free and compulsory education in municipal and rural areas of the Presidency (including Sind but excluding Bombay City).

(2) To suggest new sources of taxation to meet the cost of such a measure.

(3) To make detailed proposals for any legislation and administrative measures necessary for the purpose, including the machinery required to carry out any such measures.

(4) To submit a definite programme showing the various steps which should be successively taken so that a complete system of free and compulsory education may be introduced within a certain definite period.

(5) To consider and report on any other matters germane to this question.

SWADESHI MARKET AT MASULIPATAM

The members of the Sudha Swadeshi Santi, Masulipatam, write to us for publication the following for the information of merchants, mill-owners, agents, etc.:—

On the 30th and 31st July we have resolved to hold a big market, for the third time, at Masulipatam, where many wholesale buyers and sellers of pure Swadeshi goods, throughout India, will gather and do considerable business. We afford all facilities to the merchants that come here from far off places; and our sole object is to introduce the big purchasors and the buyers to one another and to give an impetus to the manufacture and sale of pure Swadeshi goods throughout the country. In these parts, great progress has been made in regard to the spinning of yarn on the *charka* and weaving cloths with hand-made yarn.

LATE MR. J. D. BHARDA.

Last Sunday, at a condolence meeting of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, they have put on record their profound sense of sorrow at the sad and untimely death of Mr. Jalbhoy Dorabji Bharda, by whose demise, the Brotherhood thinks, Bombay has lost a great and sincere educationist and have sent a message of their sympathy to the bereaved family.

At another condolence meeting of the students and the members of the staff of the Marwari Vidyalaya, they also have put on record their feeling of profound sorrow at the sad death of Mr. Bharda and expressed their sympathy with the bereaved family.

GREEK BARBARITIES.

TURKS' PLIGHT IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

KEMALY BEY'S PATHETIC APPEAL.

The following is the translation of a letter received by Mr. Ahmed Haji Siddick Khatri, Hon. Secretary Central Khilafat Committee of India, Bombay, from His Excellency Ghalib Kemaly Bey from Rome:—

Dear Ahmed Haji Siddick Khatri,

I have received your two letters of 5th and 13th. May, only yesterday. I at once sent the intimation to our brother. Aziz Nuri Bey via Corsica and Genoa with the request to take delivery of the blankets, and to send them to the Red Crescent at Adalia. Of course I consulted Djami Bey with regard to this matter, and he entirely agreed with me. We thank you very much for all your marks of sympathy towards our unhappy brothers of Anatolia, who, for two years, have been literally massacred and tortured with the greatest barbarity by the Greek army, and that before the eyes of the English and the French. Until now more than five hundred thousand Mussalmans have died in the Vilayat of Brousa and Smyrna, beneath the savage and fanatic onslaught of the Greeks. I shall soon be sending you official documents on the subject. Women and girls are being systematically violated by the Greeks and young men massacred by the hundred. In the region of Ismid and Eremid alone more than ten thousand women and children have been massacred. In Constantinople there are more than thirty thousand refugees in a pitiable state. And the High Commissioners of the Allies look on unmoved. This is a lamentable and appalling spectacle, because it is a question with them of accomplishing the twentieth century crusade.

CONSTANTINOPLE TURKS SELL AWAY PROPERTY.

"The English are pleased with this carnage, for they say, so many Turks will be the less! And then the unendurable position created at Constantinople for the Mussalmans by the dearness of living; and the system of administration, which does not recognise the Turks as having any civil rights, obliges the unfortunate Muslim population to sell all it possesses, even its underclothing, with a view to feeding itself first, and then leaving the Capital. Thus all the property of the Mussalmans is passing into the hands of Greeks, Armenians, and Jews. It is very urgent to form a syndicate with a sufficient capital, say, a million pounds, to buy all the property the Turks are forced to sell. In this way the property will at least remain in the hands of Indian Mussalmans, who, after the peace, would come and spend at least some months of the year at the seat of the Khilafat. It is a very important question that I submit very seriously to the enlightened attention of our Muslim Brothers in India.

In a post-script to your letter, you ask me if I have received the sum of £5,000 destined for the Red Crescent. Yes, I received them on the 5th. January 1921, and sent them to Djami Bey, the representative of the Government of Angora, to be forwarded to their destination. Attached to this is the duplicate of the letter by which the Commercial Bank of Italy attests that this sum has been paid into the current account of Djami Bey. He will give the necessary receipt for it to our dear brother Chotani, who, in a week, will come to Rome from Karlsbad. In this connection I beg you to procure for me, from our well-beloved Mohamed Ali, a letter authorising me to use for a national and useful purpose the £2,000 that he had left with me in July 1920 and for which I have already sent him an official Red Crescent receipt. That is a formality which I have to perform in connection with that institution.

"I think I shall soon be sent as Turkish Minister to Stockholm and Copenhagen. The Sublime Porte has offered me the post, and I have accepted it as a patriotic duty. I hope it will be granted to me to serve the National and Muslim cause in this new post. Be good enough to address your letters to me to Rome till further notice, registered and to the address of Imperial Ottoman Embassy, 28 Via Palestro.

"With my most sincere good-wishes I embrace you all with the greatest cordiality and give you my pledge of a great Muslim triumph soon all along the line as the Quran promises us. May God hold you all in His protection and bless you! Very affectionate compliments to Mohamed Ali, Ansari, and Shaukat, our noble and courageous brothers and defenders of Islam.

Yours very affectionately,
(Sd.) G. KEMALY."

Hotel Boston Rome, June 8, 1921.

A SEAT FOR KATHIAWAD.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With reference to Mr. R. M. Doshi's letter in your issue of to-day, allow me to state that when the result of election to the All-India Congress Committee was out and I found that no representative from the Native States of Kathiawad had been elected, I tendered my resignation making room for a State-Candidate and requesting the Gujrat Provincial Committee to reserve that seat for a representative from Kathiawad. The Provincial Committee has not yet assigned the seat to Kathiawad nor has published the reason for which I resigned and I therefore request the Gujrat Electorate to vote only for a state-candidate and discharge its duty towards the States.—Yours etc.

SYED AHMED EDRUS.

Surat, July 19.

THE "RANGOON MAIL."

The "Rangoon Mail" the nationalist paper of Burma, will become a tri-weekly commencing on August 15th, 1921.

TRANSFER OF A GUN.

PROCEEDINGS AGAINST AGITATOR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, July 19.

Before Mr. Wazir Hassan, Additional Judicial Commissioner today Mr. A. P. Sen, Bar-at-Law on behalf of Mr. Ganapat Sahay (pleader and chairman of the Sultanpur Municipality) discussed the rule issued by the District Magistrate of Sultanpur to show why proceedings against Mr. Sahay for failing to notify the transfer of his gun as required by the Indians Arms Act should not be transferred from the file of the District Magistrate of Sultanpur to some other court.

Facts alleged to be were that in April 1920 Mr. Sahayy transferred his gun to a friend who made necessary registration and obtained the licence. In April 1921 Mr. Ibbetson, Deputy Commissioner initiated proceedings against Mr. Sahay for failing to notify the sale, latter alleging proceedings were instituted at this later date owing to the political activities of Mr. Sahay as he had severely criticised Ibetson's measures in the district. Several allegations were made by Mr. Sahay in his application for the transfer pointing out bias on the part of Ibbetson in showing the cause. Mr. Ibbetson denied the allegations and in the course of his statement said that owing to agitation in the district it was necessary to enforce more strict compliance with the Arms Act and Mr. Sahay who was an agitator and a man who should know law rendered it more just that he should be prosecuted in those circumstances.

BIAS AGAINST APPLICANT.

Mr. Sen in the course of an argument took strong exception to the language of the District Magistrate's statement to the Court and said the tone and spirit of it showed bias against his client. Counsel contended that in spite of the so-called explanation of the Magistrate facts established beyond all the reasonable doubt that the Magistrate had initiated prosecution not with the single object of administering law and justice but more with the object of discrediting a gentleman whom he considered an agitator by proceeding for offence which at the worst was technical of failing to give notice of transfer of which the authorities had ample knowledge. Mr. Sen emphasised the admission made by the Magistrate himself that the applicant being an agitator and one who ought to know law the prosecution was particularly justified. Mr. N. N. Ghosal, Government Pleader did not oppose the transfer of the case from the file of the District Magistrate but strongly opposed the transfer to another district as it would be condemning the whole magistracy of the district.

Mr. Sen pointed out while they were not making any reflection on the subordinate magistracy but in the nature of things and human nature being what it was, there was ample justification for a reasonable apprehension in the mind of the applicant that he would not have fair and impartial justice if the trial was to take place before a Magistrate subordinate to the very District Magistrate against whom the applicant made some of the allegations and if the Court was not prepared to transfer from Sultanpur to another district he was instructed to withdraw the application.

The Additional Judicial Commissioner stated that the applicant established a case for transfer from the file of the District Magistrate but he was prepared to withdraw the application if order for transfer outside the district was not granted. The Court therefore, rejected the application.

TILAK'S JAYANTI.

MAHATMA GANDHI TO PRESIDE.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Subha, a public meeting will be held at the Empire Theatre on Saturday, the 23rd instant, at 3-15 p.m. (S. T.) to celebrate the Jayanti (Birth Anniversary) of Lok. Tilak when the Ali brothers, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu Messrs. Patel, Pickthall, Jayakar Mehta and Nariman, Dr. Velkar and others will address the meeting and Mahatma Gandhi will preside. Full proceeds of the function will be handed over to Mahatmaji with a request to utilize it as an honorarium for Lok. Tilak's Biography. The function will be cosmopolitan.

Tickets for Rs. 3, Rs. 2, Re. 1 and Annas 8 can be had from Mr. Barjorji Framji Bharucha, (opposite Lipton's Ltd.), Apollo Street, between 2 and 6 p.m.

HOCKEY AT BANGALORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE July 19.

The second semi-final of the Imperial Hockey Tournament played between the Telegraph Club and the Bangalore Indians, on the Gymkhana grounds, resulted in a draw after a spirited play both both scoring two goals each. During the match, however, owing to foul play a member of the Indian team was ordered off the field after repeated warnings.

RUGBY FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

A match was played on the Oval last night between teams representing Bombay Gymkhana and Pali Hill. The Pali Hill team were strong forward but their backs were no match for the Gymkhana ones, and the result was an easy victory for the yellow and black jerseys by 23 points to 3.

ALLAHABAD vs. LUCKNOW.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, July 19.

Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya will speak at the protest meeting here to-morrow on the question of the removal of capital to Lucknow.

The U. P. Government has abolished the minimum age-limit for School Leaving Certificate examination.

It is understood that the Mysore Government contemplate amalgamation of the railway police with the ordinary rural force as a measure of retrenchment. (A.P.)

SPORTING NEWS.

INTERNATIONAL TENNIS.

FRANCE BEATS INDIA IN SINGLES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 19, 5-5 p.m.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. July 20.

Sleem beat Samazeuilh 6/1 6—3, 6—3 in the singles of the Davis Cup contest between India and France.

LONDON, July 18.
Recd. 3-30 p.m. July 20.

A Paris message states that Sleem was four love in the first set against Samazeuilh when play had to be adjourned until July 19th on account of rain.

LONDON, July 19, 11-15 p.m.
Recd. 3-30 p.m. July 20.

Deane beat Brugnon 6/3 4/6, 7/5, 6/8, 6/4.

THE AERIAL DERBY.

WON BY 450 HORSE-POWER ENGINE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 18.
Recd. 12-20 p.m. July 20.

The Aerial Derby took place to-day at Hendon over a course 200 miles in length involving two complete circuits of Outer London. There were 14 entrants and the machines ranged from 35 horse-powers engines Avro "Baby", to machines fitted with 450 horse-power "Mars" (Mors"?) engines. One of the latter machines piloted by James won the sealed handicap and made the fastest time.

WORLD'S LIGHT HEAVY-WEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP

GIBBONS TO MEET CARPENTIER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 18.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. July 20.

A New York telegram says that it has been arranged that Tom Gibbons will meet Carpentier in October next for the World's Light Heavyweight Championship.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

A SUCCESSFUL TOURNAMENT ANTICIPATED.

The Rovers Tournament which had to be abandoned in 1914 owing to the war is now being revived. The tournament in prewar days was a great attraction enticing entries from all parts of India and as arrangements are being made to accommodate visiting military teams at Colaba it is hoped this year to make it a greater success than ever. Entries close on Wednesday August 3rd. The draw will take place on August 6th and the opening match will be played on August 13th just a week after the final match of the Harwood League.

The following are the previous winners of the Rovers Challenge Cup Competition:—

1891. 1st Bn. Worcester Regiment.
1892. 1st Bn. Worcester Regiment.
1893. 2nd Bn. Lancashire Fusiliers.
1894. 2nd Bn. Royal Scots.
1895. 2nd Bn. Royal Scots.
1896. 2nd Bn. D. L. I.
1897. 2nd Bn. Middlesex Regt.
1898. H. L. I.
1899. 2nd Bn. Royal Irish Regt.
1900. Black Watch.
1901. 2nd Bn. Royal Irish Regt.
1902. 1st Bn. Cheshire Regt.
1903. 1st Bn. Cheshire Regt.
1904. 1st Bn. Cheshire Regt.
1905. 1st Bn. Seaforths.
1906. 2nd Bn. Royal Scots.
1907. 2nd Bn. East Lancs.
1908. 2nd Bn. Worcesters.
1909. 2nd Bn. Leicesters.
1910. 2nd Bn. Leicesters.
1911. 1st Bn. Royal Warwicks.
1912. 2nd Bn. Dorsets.
1913. 1st Bn. Royal Scots.

The winers of the tournament shall be entitled to hold the Rovers Silver Challenge Cup and runners up the John Haig Challenge Shield for twelve months and in addition a Gold Medal will be presented to each member of the winning team and a Silver Medal to each member of the runners up.

Another interesting feature of this monsoon season will be the Leslie Challenge Cup Running Competition open to teams of three drawn from clubs competing in the Rovers Tournament. The course will be the length of the football field and the race will be run in football costume. The competition will be run in heats, the winners scoring five points, seconds four, thirds three and so on. In addition to the Leslie Challenge Cup, Silver Medals will be presented to each member of the winning team.

FOOTBALL COMPETITION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 18.

In the Football Challenge Shield Competition to-day one of the surprises of the season was the defeat of the Kings Own by the West Kents by three goals to two. West Kents fully deserved their victory as they had to strive hard to secure it. The winning goal came in the first half of extra time. E. B. RY. Saidpur, beat Rangers on the Dalhousie Ground by a goal to nil. Owing to the rowdy conduct of the spectators necessitating the abandonment of the match, Calcutta vs. Mohunbagan, last Saturday, I.F.A., Council have decided that the game be replayed on Fort William on Wednesday next.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Thursday, July 21, 1921.

BACKSLIDING MYSORE.

Mysore has enjoyed the proud distinction—not altogether unjustifiably—of having been a "Progressive" State. In the past, it set a bright example to our rulers in British India, being the first among the States to take the great constitutional step of establishing a Representative Assembly, on the basis of an "identity of interest" between the Maharaja and his "subjects". It does not follow that since the Rendition the administration has altogether been free from blots. The Press Act that was enacted at the bidding of a panic-stricken bureaucracy at Simla during the Viceroyalty of Lord Minto stands perhaps as a monument to the inglorious servility of this State, like other States, towards the "suzerain Power". Under the aegis of Sir M. Vishvesvaraya the State went fast ahead. But Sir M. Visvesvaraya had not been long at the helm when to the misfortune of Mysore and Mysoreans the non-Brahmin movement started in Madras. It was not a far cry from Madras to Mysore, and the soil already well prepared by the activities of the Vokkalgar Sangha (Association of Sudras) and its evil spirits, the movement began to make itself soon felt in Mysore. A small but influential clique patronised by the Maharaja's brother, combined with the leading spirit of the Vokkalgar Sangha to render Sir M. Visvesvaraya's position irksome and finally to hound him out of office. The talented Dewan was ostentatiously given "leave preparatory to retirement" and the "Mysore Gazette" contained a hypocritical eulogy of the ex-Dewan, whose place was given to a comparative nonentity, not for any outstanding virtues that he possessed but because he was the Maharaja's brother-in-law! Sardar Sir M. Pantaraj, as he is now known was distinguished for his Brahmin-ophobia long before he became the Dewan, and though as Dewan he chose a Brahmin Assistant Commissioner for his Private Secretary, nobody ever believed that the new Dewan had so suddenly got rid of an almost inborn hatred for Brahmins and Brahminism. The local satellites of the late Dr. Nair sang their song of hate of the Brahmin so bewitchingly that there was no resisting its lure. It was the Siren's song inviting Mysore to her doom.

The non-Brahmin Octopus, reared with so much visible effort, is rapidly fixing its poisonous tentacles on Brahminism in Mysore, thanks very much to lack of public opinion in the State, and the fulsome adulation poured upon the Maharaja and his "beneficent" rule by the Birthday and Dusserah guests of the Maharaja or the State. Not less far-reaching is the evil done by globe-trotters with their admiration for the mausoleum palace of the Maharaja and the modern vandalism that has desecrated the ancient Fort to provide for the lay-out of parks and flower-beds watered by the tears of dispossessed house-owenrs and ill-compensated widows. What of the vaunted prosperity of Mysore! Outsiders are prone to be misled by the brilliant illumination of the Chamundi Hill or the electric lights in the main thoroughfares. Ninety-nine per cent. of the population hardly know how to keep the wolf of hunger from their doors. For a true picture of the condition of the people in this golden age of anti-Brahminism, one must look, not on the frowning mausoleum of a palace or the Maharaja's summer and winter residences, not at the great dams across the Cauvery, which by exploiting nature bring to the coffers of the State a handsome revenue. As Fate would have it, the brilliant engineering achievements which have evoked the admiration of the world were the work, both, of Brahmin Prime Ministers—and the creation and expansion of the Representative Assembly are due to the much-abused Brahmins. However that may be, behind the so-called prosperity there lurk poverty and disease which are not counteracted by administrative jobbery or political ineptitude. Verily, Mysore is in the throes of a powerful reaction. Under disinterested guidance, the Yuvaraj might have justified the confidence of the people when some years ago he was appointed an extraordinary member of the Mysore Executive Council. But he became as clay in designing hands. Luckily for the reactionaries, Mr. Madhav Rao had robbed the State of a free and independent Press. The timorous cries of the only indigenous and patriotic newspaper that has survived the violent rebuffs of men in power and the hatred of the anti-Brahmins, never reached the world. The conspiracy prospered, particularly with the aid of some influentially placed but superannuated Europeans from the Indian Civil Service, and the ousting of Sir M. Visvesvaraya was only the beginning of the end.

The Reddy memorandum on education and the Miller Committee's Report are but two further stages in the campaign of hate which ended in the capture of the State administration. We may leave the memorandum for the moment and bestow attention on the Miller Report. The report and the Government resolution thereon clearly aim at fostering class hatred of a kind which outrages the concept of section 153 A of the Indian Penal Code. We could understand a Government dominated by the Anti-Brahmin elements openly avoiding a policy of class discrimination and in the pursuit of that policy declaring that to spite the Brahmins they were ready to cut off their own noses. But that an Englishman, holding the position of Chief Judge of the Chief Court, should set his hand to such outrageous recommendations is an aberration only equalled by the outburst of Arthur Crawford against the Chitpavan Brahmins. Sir Leslie Miller's report shows clearly, as Mr. Setlur (also an ex-Judge of the Chief Court) has observed, that the tail was given *carte blanche* to wag the head, and the head has wagged as the tail directed. Following close upon the Miller Report and the Government resolution, a Judgeship of the Chief Court fell vacant owing to the permanent incumbent having taken leave, and it should have been given to Mr. Doraisamy Iyer, if conspicuous ability and devotion to duty were the criterion. Mr. Iyer had also another title to consideration: he had been the Government Advocate for a number of years and had already officiated once as a Judge. But he was a sinner because forsooth he was a Brahmin and the Judgeship was conferred on a non-Brahmin whose merits both as lawyer and judge are still matters of dispute. Mr. Iyer, because he was a man of parts, would not pocket the insult and as a protest resigned the Government Advocateship. We cite this as an instance of the danger involved in the prevalent policy. It is a great misfortune that so promising a State as Mysore should have fallen a victim to the intrigues of the clever men of the "Justice" party and their patrons of the *divide et impera* school!

THE SCANDAL OF STORES!

The economic policy of the East India Company, which had come to this country frankly for making money, was characterised by rigorous impositions on weavers and spinners in order to prevent the profits of the Company being reduced and in order to facilitate the importation of stuff made in the United Kingdom. Those who examine the conditions to-day very carefully will be struck by the amazing, because of pious professions to the contrary, continuity of motive and practice in this direction. The Englishmen in those days were frank in their desire to exploit and make money out of India, but latterly we have been inundated with showers of professions, on the part of Government officials, that Government are keen on encouraging Indian industries, that not only have they granted fiscal autonomy in theory but are anxious to see it established in practice in this country. This Stores Purchase Committee produced a majority report signed by all the non-officials against the minority report signed by two officials, one of them being the Chief Store-keeper of the India Office. Instead of carrying out the recommendations arising out of the suggestions of the Industries Commission, Government have postponed all action on the majority report of the Stores Committee and have proceeded to adopt the principles laid down in the minority report, which practically involve the continuance of the existing thraldom for India—namely, the purchase of everything in the United Kingdom, even if it is produced in India or can be bought cheaper in other countries. Government have recently re-imposed the old Stores Rules under which no officer can purchase stores worth not more than a certain very small amount locally, but must sent his indent for all orders beyond that sum even if it can be purchased locally at a cheaper price and is of a satisfactory quality. How could it be otherwise when our industrial affairs are handled by sweet-tongued officials like Sir Thomas Holland? This gentleman, after a highly adventurous career, has by sheer force and push, come right in the centre of administration. About his capacity there may not be two opinions, but what the Indian public would sooner have is a man not perhaps as capable but more willing to carry out the promises which have been made to them from time to time. The War offered great opportunities to India for using some of the materials produced locally. What new industries, we ask, have been established in this country through Government assistance or mediation and in what directions, except in the creation of a very high post for Sir Thomas Holland himself and lesser posts for some of his countrymen, have the recommendations of the Industries Commission been actually carried out?

With a facetious show of sarcasm, Sir Thomas Holland, during his recent visit to the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, pointed out that purchases were made not by the Secretary of State but by the High Commissioner, as if the distinction were sufficient to answer the grievance. All this combativeness does not touch the real question. The proceeds of the sterling loan have been earmarked for railway purchases and it is to the interest of India to get them in the cheapest market. If Sir Thomas Holland is able to satisfy himself and the Indian public that locomotives are cheaper in Great Britain than in America and the Continent, he has no occasion to indulge either in jeer or in apology, since the interest of India is served by retaining the orders in Britain. But railway materials do not consist of locomotives only. And if present quotations are trustworthy, materials in Britain are costlier than on the Continent. The British manufacturer cannot help it: he has to pay a thirty per cent. tax in the pound, he has to meet the enhanced cost of labour. There is no doubt that in the competition of prices it is cheaper to buy outside of Britain, so long as exceptional conditions force up the prices. The real grievance in this connection is that the Secretary of State who issued the Loan, specifically declared in the prospectus that the proceeds would be spent in Britain. Irrespective of the advantage or the disadvantage to India the Secretary of State bound himself to spend the money in Britain, and it is useless now to talk of the High Commissioner's identity or of his discretion when Mr. Montagu was, in advance, made by his advisers to confine the market to Britain and enable manufacturers, severally or in secret combination, to state their prices and dispense the Loan Capital into their pockets. Sir Thomas made light of questioners in Parliament as reported by Reuter, but the reports in the mail papers indicate that, for the sake of argument, he had to be disingenuous. We reproduce below Sir Thomas Holland's sarcastic effusion, side by side with two questions asked and answered in Parliament:

In the first place we are not in the habit of regarding a question in the House of Commons by every irresponsible member as effective pressure put on the Government of India and secondly I see nothing even in the telegraphic reports of the question and answer to justify the assumption that there is any tendency to place orders on behalf of the Indian Government with British makers regardless of price. I should not assume, for instance, from what we know of Mr. Montagu that he is likely to flout Indian public opinion or attempt to saddle India with additional enormous cost simply because it is in the interest of the British manufacturers to do so, or that he has shown local patriotism by indiscriminately placing all his orders with British manufacturers. There are, however, some assumptions that can safely be made. One is that the Secretary of State does not place orders at all on behalf of the Indian Government departments. It is rather unusual to decorate in lurid language the motives of a man for an act which he has never committed at all. The function of purchasing stores has been handed over to the High Commissioner, an official directly subordinate to the Government of India, and those of you who know Sir William Meyer will support me when I say that Indian interests can have no more able or rigidly conscientious supporter Sir William Meyer will certainly consider the financial interests of India to be more important than giving support to British manufacturers.	A Sheffild Conservative member Mr. S. Roberts, asked whether when sanction is given for the Indian Government to raise money in England on loan any stipulation is made that the money so raised is spent here, how much of the £7,50,00,000 recently borrowed for Railway material has been spent in this country; whether it is intended to pend any part of this amount in foreign countries; and, if so for what reason? Mr, Montagu. It was stated on the prospectus issued in connection with the recent Indian sterling loan that the entire proceeds would be utilised for the purchase of railway material in the United Kingdom and no part of the loan proceeds will therefore be expended abroad. About £900,000 was spent in this country in May last on railway capital account. Another question about the Indian 7 p/c. loan was asked, Sir W. Preston asked whether the entire proceeds of the loan would be untilised for the purchase of railway material in the United Kingdom in accordance with the promise contained in the prospectus advertised when the loan was issued. Mr. Montagu, Yes, Sir.

We leave it at that.

ANOTHER BAR SINISTER

That the British Medical Council have no love for Indian aspirants to medical honours and in particular for Indian candidates for the I.M.S. needs no demonstration. They have time and again shown their predilection for the British members of the service, and have abetted the latter in their attempts to keep the I.M.S. as their special preserve. The Council's latest attempt to debar all graduates of Indian Universities from registration in the United Kingdom on the flimsy plea of the latter's inadequate training, will be looked upon by many in this country as a hit below the belt intended effectively to minimise the chance of Indians entering the I.M.S. The Council have resolved to debar, from March next, all graduates of Indian Universities from registration in the United Kingdom unless the Indian Universities bring the maternity training of their Medical College up to the same standard as in England. One of the very first results of such a regulation will be to prevent Indian graduates from competing for the I.M.S. examination unless they obtain some British medical degree, as few of the existing Indian Medical Colleges would be able in their present condition, to equip the Indian graduate with the maternity training which would come up to the standard of the British Medical Council. At present the Indian qualifications being registrable in the United Kingdom the graduates of Indian Universities are held to be of similar qualifications as those of British Universities and are eligible to sit in the competitive examination with them without loss of time or money in further study in England. Henceforth, however, Indian graduates will have to stay in England for some years before they can go in for the I.M.S. examination, if the new rule of the British Medical Council comes into force. Indian graduates wishing to attend post-graduate courses in Great Britain will also find the way before them more difficult than heretofore. In these circumstances, is it not the duty of the Government of India and the Secretary of State to intervene and suggest to the British Medical Council to postpone the enforcement of its new rule till such time as the Indian Medical Colleges can make provision for the higher maternity training demanded of Indian medical graduates? But, more than this the need is greater for the holding of examination for the I.M.S. in India. The Service is Indian and it is extremely unfair to Indians that they should be compelled to undergo the expense and trouble of going over to England to become eligible to sit for the examination. As an additional hardship comes the new bar sinister placed against them by the British Medical Council. If the Council hold that Indian graduates lack sufficient maternity training, are they sure that British graduates possess the requisite acquaintance with tropical and eye diseases? The rules governing the I.M.S. examination require to be radically altered. The possession of registrable qualifications in the United Kingdom should not be essential. Any medical graduate registrable in India should be at liberty to sit for the Examination, which should be held mainly in India. The Indian public and the medical profession should insist on this reform in the interests of justice and India's honour.

Notes of the Day.

Ulster—The Only Obstacle.

As might have been expected, the peace negotiations in London have soon brought into relief the chief obstacle to a permanent solution of the Irish problem. According to Reuter, the conversation between Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. De Valera on Monday is thought to have been related to the attitude of Ulster, which is regarded as the crux of the question. Sir James Craig, the Ulster "Premier," has lost no time in throwing light on this aspect of the question. Taking Mr. De Valera's decision to base the claims of Ireland on the right of self-determination, he demands the exercise of the same right for Ulster. Sir James is evidently very pleased with his own cleverness in thus baffling the efforts towards reconciliation and refers with pride to his rout of the Sinn Feiners in the general election for the Northern "Parliament." He, of course, conveniently omits to refer to the repressive and terroristic methods which were adopted to secure that rout. But the contention that Sir James Craig's party has an overwhelming majority in Ireland no more affects the right of Ireland to self-determination than a Socialist triumph in Lancashire would affect the right of the English people to choose the form of their Government. The right of the Irish people as a whole to self-determination must first be recognised before domestic differences are adjusted. Sinn Fein has no intention to coerce Ulster which will, under a fully self-governing Ireland, have complete autonomy subject to the recognition of the supremacy of the Irish people as a whole. The claim of Sir James Craig to negotiate independently with the British Government cannot thus be sustained and the test of the sincerity of the wish of British statesmen to bring about lasting peace will be their refusal to encourage the recalcitrant attitude of Ulster.

India and Imperial Conference.

While the Colonial Office, in its communique summing up the results of the Special Conference held on the 15th instant, is careful to tell us all about the discussion on air, cable and wireless communications, it refrains from shedding light on the further debate that must have taken place on the subject of the position of Indians in the Empire. Both the Colonial and Foreign Offices have combined to keep the public of India in the dark as to the outcome of the deliberations of the Imperial Ministers regarding this important subject. At one time we were told that Mr. Sastri was to move a resolution on the subject; at another, it was reported that Mr. Sastri and the Maharao had made "statements" on the subject before the Conference; then again we were told that the subject was referred to a committee and, later, it would appear, Mr. Sastri was again permitted to speak on the same topic. But what has been the outcome of this mountain in labour, we have not been informed! We shall not at all be surprised to find that the whole thing has ended in smoke and that the upshot of Mr. Sastri's much boomed "mission" has been merely to secure for him, personally, a few compliments from his Imperial "colleagues" and the freedom of the City of London. If Mr. Sastri has achieved anything more, we are yet to know. The spectacle, however, of Mr. Sastri receiving the "freedom" of London, while his compatriots are being treated no better than dogs in some of the Colonies, is, indeed, sufficient to make angels weep.

Official and Personal.

There was a meeting of the Executive Council at Viceregal Lodge on Tuesday morning.

His Highness the Maharaja of Alwar arrived at the Viceregal Lodge on Tuesday.

Lord Rawlinson and party are expected to visit Ootacamund on the 27th instant and will stay there till the 31st.

IRISH PEACE.

SIR J. CRAIG ON RIGHT OF SELF-DETERMINATION.

SATISFIED WITH EFFORTS MADE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, July 18.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. July 20.

Sir James Craig and his colleagues returned to Belfast today. Prior to his departure Sir James Craig said that he was well satisfied with the efforts which had been made towards Peace and was especially pleased with Mr. De Valera's decision to base the claims on the right of self-determination because Ulster had claimed this and already exercised the same right and it now merely remained for Mr. De Valera and Britain to come to terms with regard to the South of Ireland in which the people of North Ireland did not claim to intervene. When that had been accomplished, Sir James said, Northern Ireland would cordially co-operate with Southern Ireland in matters of common interest.

NORTH IRELAND'S RIGHT TO SELF-DETERMINATION.

Sir James Craig pointed out that by overwhelming majority in the recent elections—the constitutional method of expressing self-determination—the people of North Ireland had determined their own Parliament. Mr. De Valera had already admitted North Ireland's right to self-determination by putting up candidates for the Northern Parliament who advocated "no Partition." This was the sole issue of the elections and was rejected by the largest majority which had ever been secured in a general election throughout the world.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN SINN FEIN & MILITARY AUTHORITIES.

ALL RESTRICTIONS ON FAIRS AND MARKET RESCINDED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, July 18.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. July 20.

An agreement has been concluded between Sinn Fein and the British Military Authorities whereby all restrictions on fairs and markets are rescinded. The Sinn Fein Authorities have directed all citizens to cooperate in filling in the trenches, removing the road obstructions and repairing the bridges.

QUIET IN BELFAST.

COMPLETE ORDER IN RURAL IRELAND

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, July 18.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. July 20.

The week-end in Belfast passed of quietly, it is announced by the Dublin Castle that with the exception of uncertainty in Belfast due to the recent sporadic outbreaks complete order continues to prevail in rural Ireland.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY

IMPORTANT TESTS BEING CARRIED OUT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, July 18.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. July 20.

Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Company announces that most important tests are being carried out in connection with the new method of wireless reception enabling wireless telegraphy to be conducted continuously and mostly at high speed in spite of atmospheric disturbances.

OIL RESOURCES OF BRITISH EMPIRE.

DOMINIONS ON CONSERVING THEM FOR NAVY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, July 19.
Recd. 3-30 p.m. July 20.

"The Times" states that the Dominion representatives have drafted and will pass a resolution in favour of conserving the oil resources of the Empire for the Navy.

CALCUTTA INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

(Associated Press.)
CALCUTTA, July 20.

At the annual meeting of the Indian Association held in the Association rooms on Tuesday, Sir Ashutosh Chaudhuri presiding it was announced that Sir Surendranath Banerjea who had been the Secretary of the Association from its inception would not offer himself for election as Secretary. Sir Surendranath was unanimously elected President and Babu Krishna Mitter as its secretary

SPECIAL CONFERENCE AT COLONIAL OFFICE

FIVE RESOLUTIONS PASSED.

REDUCTION OF PRESS MESSAGE RATES URGED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, July 18.
Recd. 11-15 a.m. July 20.

It is officially announced that a further special conference was held at the Colonial Office at noon to-day under presidency of Mr. Churchill. Mr. Hughes, Mr. Massey, Mr. Ballantyne, Sir Thomas Smartt, Mr. Mantz and Mr. Sastri attended and the following five resolutions were passed.

The first resolution recommended that developments of wireless telephony should be investigated and technical reports furnished to the Governments of the Dominions and India.

The second resolution commended to a favourable consideration by the Governments of the Dominions and India the principle of the proposals made by Sir Thomas Shortt providing that the requisition of British Nationality, by persons of British descents of the second and subsequent generations born abroad should be subject to registration at birth and renewal of registration as British subject at majority.

The third resilution recommended that a conference should be held in London at an early date of the representatives of the Patent Offices of the Dominions to consider the practicability of instituting a system of granting patents which would be valid throughout the Empire.

The fourth was passed agreeing with the resolution which was passed at the Imperial Press Conference in Ottawa in 1920 that any Government assistance towards the reduction of rates for Press services should appear specifically in the estimates and should not affect the quality of news or freedom of the Newspapers.

The fifth and the final resolution recommended that the Governments concerned should examine any practicable proposals for reducing the cable and wireless rates for press messages.

RISEING IN AZERBAIJAN SPREADING.

FIVE HUNDRED REDS CAPTURED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, July 19.
Recd. 3-30 p.m. July 20.

The Azerbaijan Information Bureau in London states that the rising in Azerbaijan is spreading. Sultanov, the head of the movement controls the whole of the Kara bagh district. Five hundred Reds have been captured and the remainder have been compelled to retreat.

Cholera is raging in Azerbaijan and there are four hundred deaths daily in Baku.

MARTIAL LAW DEBATE IN PUNJAB ASSEMBLY.

CONDEMNED BY LAHORE MUNICIPALITY.

(Associated Press.)
LAHORE, July 19.

The City Sub-Committee of the Lahore Municipality has passed a resolution saying the city sub-committee considers the whole debate in the Legislative Assembly regarding administration of Martial Law in the Punjab as an attempt to whitewash the administration and officials concerned in the atrocities perpetrated during that period in the Punjab and that the resolutions passed therein offer no real satisfaction to the people at large or to the victims concerned. It is firmly of opinion that the offending officials ought to have been given deterrent punishment.

Further it condemns the attempt of Government to give publicity to such debate as being calculated merely to mislead the public and probe at a rankling sore.

BAGALKOT CONDEMNS DHARWAR ATROCITIES.

(Associated Press.)

The Secretary, Congress Committee, Bagalkot wires:—

At a public meeting held yesterday a resolution was passed condemning police atrocities in Dharwar and urging the appointment of an independent commission to enquire into the shooting affair and congratulating those who had been arrested in connection with the riot. Rs. 125 were collected on the spot for relief to the victims of police firing.

A PRINTER FINED.

(Associated Press.)
SYLHET, July 18.

The printer of the paper "Janasakti" has been convicted on his own admission of charge under section 153 A and sentenced to a fine of Rs. 50 and one day's imprisonment.

JUSTICE !!!

REPRESSION IN ALIGARH.

SAVAGE SENTENCE ON SHERWANI.

INTENSE PUBLIC INDIGNATION

PANDIT MOTILAL GAGGED.

(From our Correspondent.)
ALIGARH, July 19.

Mr. T. A. Sherwani, a non-cooperating Barrister, President of the District Congress Committee, Secretary of the District Khilafat Committee, and Secretary of the National Muslim University, was arrested at his residence early yesterday morning under Section 153-A, and removed to the District Jail.

The news was carried to the city by men who learnt the truth at his house, and also from Mr. Khwaja at whose house Pandit Motilal Nehru is staying. People wanted to observe complete *hartal*, but the Panditji advised them not to do so, and they agreed.

Mr. Khwaja issued a notice conveying Mr. Sherwani's message to the people to remain quiet and carry on the Swaraj work courageously and peacefully. They were advised not to go to the Court and to observe order. All became quiet yet the Deputy Collector's Tehsildars attended with the police posted on the roads leading from the city to the jail and the Court-house.

Mr. Sherwani was interviewed in the jail by Pandit Motilal Nehru and Mr. Abdul Majid Khwaja, and was very cheerful and while discussing various details of the public work to be done during his incarceration, was suddenly taken to the Court, put upon trial before Mr. Zaiduddin, Deputy Magistrate. Elaborate police arrangements were made from the jail to the Court, and in the Court compound even selected friends and co-workers, with very few exceptions, were not admitted into the Court.

THE CHARGE.

The charge was in respect of a speech delivered in the village Chharra on the 1st July. One young constable produced what purported to be a report of the speech, a translation of [illegible] occupied less than one foolscap sheet of typed matter, though the speech was admitted to have lasted one and a half hour. Witness admitted he did not know the Persian and Arabic words used, nor could he follow the speaker in all he had said, but merely took down whatever he understood.

The fourth witness was Mr. Libbiard, District Magistrate, who gave a rambling statement, mostly concerning the Aligarh occurrences of the 5th July, without attempting to establish connection with the speech delivered at Chharra, 24 miles away. He reluctantly admitted that on the 5th July, after the occurrences, he had told Mr. Sherwani not to go near the Kotwali as his (Mr. Sherwani's) presence would irritate the police, whose feelings against him were high. He also admitted that Mr. Sherwani's speech was reported to him on the 3rd or the 4th, but the papers were sent to Government for sanction on the 7th or 8th, or even later.

ACCUSED'S STATEMENT.

The prosecution case closed at about 2 o clock, when Mr. Sherwani was allowed one hour for breakfast and *Zuhr* prayers, and the preparation of a written statement, which was subsequently filed, denying the correctness of the report, and charging a deliberate distortion of what had been said and a concoction of what had been never said. The accused attributed the false charge to the ill-will of Nawab Muzammill Ullah Khan. The statement alleges that after an attempt to implicate the accused in the disturbances of the 5th July had failed the District Magistrate applied to the local Government for sanction to prosecute under Section 153-A, on the 7th July.

The accused refused to call defence evidence or address the Court, stating he did not expect justice from the present Government and its Courts.

PROSECUTION CASE.

In arguing the prosecution case, Mr. Jackson admitted that the barbarities mentioned in the speech had been found correct about the Greeks in Smyrna, but argued that witnesses had deposed that, so far as they remembered, did not hear the word "Smyrna." After 5 p.m., Mr. Sherwani asked the Magistrate how long the Court was going to sit and was told that the Court would sit till the case was finished, even though it might become midnight.

The Magistrate, after finishing the judgment, asked if it would suit the police to have it pronounced in the Court or in the jail. The police chose the latter course, though there were five times as many policemen as members of the public. The accused accordingly was sent back to the jail where an order convicting and sentencing the accused to one year's rigorous imprisonment was communicated to the accused at 8-30 p.m.

Mr. Sherwani was removed from Aligarh jail and taken by a special train to an unknown destination. Before conviction the District Magistrate was asked through the trying Magistrate to state where Government intended to confine the accused, as the accused had to make over charge of his various offices and transfer the funds to his successors, but the information was refused.

THE SENTENCE AND AFTER.

The whole city is in deep gloom since Mr. Sherwani's arrest. His father and invalid wife received the news with fortitude, the father having repeatedly expressed anxiety for continuation of the work begun by his son. Great resentment was caused, owing to such indecent haste, on the part of the authorities, in conducting and finishing the case which evidently was meant to strike terror into the hearts of the people by removing from their midst their ablest champion.

Three vakils have already declared their suspension of practice, and some more are expected to do so. Pandit Motilal Nehru is still here helping in the reorganisation of the national work. Mr. Khwaja takes up Mr. Sherwani's work.

ABOUT 175 ARRESTS.

In connection with the occurrences of the 5th July, nearly 175 arrests have been made. Some under-trial persons have been kept in separate rooms or cells and not allowed to meet relations and friends. The air was thick with rumours of police oppression in securing witnesses. Trials begin to-morrow. In order to pacify and reassure the public. The Congress Committee organised a public meeting at Hardwa beyond the limits within which Section 144 is in force, to be addressed by Pandit Motilal Nehru, and a notice was circulated in the town and surrounding villages.

ORDER ON PANDIT M. NEHRU.

On hearing this, the District Magistrate, in consultation with the Commissioner, served an order under section 144 on Panditji, prohibiting him from attending or speaking at any meeting anywhere in Aligarh District. The Hardwa meeting was therefore abandoned and the Panditji cancelled his visit to Hathras where elaborate preparations were in progress for his reception. The Panditji is proceeding to Etawah to-morrow morning.

CASE AGAINST MR. SHERWANI.

TRYING MAGISTRATES JUDGMENT.

(From our Correspondent)
SIMLA, July 19.

Ahmed Sherwani, barrister been sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment under section 1-53A I. P. C. The accused was arrested early in the morning on the 18th July and was brought to trial at once and sentenced the same day. The prisoner was then transferred to Allahabad central jail owing to the fact that rumour of the arrest of Mr. Sherwani has been one of immediate causes of the riots of July 5th. Special precautions were taken to prevent collection of crowds or popular demonstrations.

Syed Zianuddin the trying Magistrate in the course of his judgment says accused Mr. Tassaduq Ahmed Sherwani, Bar-at-Law of Aligarh has been prosecuted under section 153A I. P. C. on a complaint filed by the Superintendent of Police under orders of the local Government the case against him is briefly as follows. The accused is a Bar-at-Law and is said to be the President of the District Congress Committee and is also in close touch with the District Khilafat Committee. He professes to be a non-cooperator. He has thrown up his legal practice and is known as a public speaker in favour of Non-cooperation, Khilafat and Congress movements and a popular local leader of influence. In the beginning of March last an order under section 144 I. P. C. was issued prohibiting him from making public speeches in the street. Similarly an order under section 144 I. P. C. was issued prohibiting public meetings and public speeches in Atrauli and Chharra town was specifically mentioned in that connection. On 1st July 1921 accused went to Chharra town with a flag showing a crescent thereon presumably a Khilafat flag and addressed a public meeting consisting of 250 to 300 persons. Portions of the speech of the accused on which his prosecution has been chiefly based contain an exhortation to the audience not to be afraid of adna admi (presumably low officials). Further on it attempts to rouse religious feelings and the anger of Mohammedans alleging that their holy places such as Mecca, Medina, Palestine, Karbala, had gone into the hands of Kafirs, that the English people were ruling in those places and were hanging their women, widows and children by legs to trees and allowing them to die. Similar other allegations of a violent nature are reported to have been made.

ACCUSED'S STATEMENT.

After dealing with the evidence the Magistrate referred to the accused's written statement in which accused alleged that his speech was not fully or correctly reported and that

(Continued on next page.)

TILAK ANNIVERSARY.

MR. GANDHI AT POONA.

MUNICIPAL ADDRESS.

(From our own Correspondent.)
POONA, July 20.

Mr. Gandhi, Maulana Mohamed Ali, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu arrived here this morning. Mr. Gandhi unveiled the Lokamanya's portrait in the Native General Library. Mr. Apte presented the Mahatma the Municipal address on the Reay Market grounds. The attendance was very large. The address referred to the Mahatma's African services.

The Mahatma is the third non-official recipient of a Municipal address, the first two being Lokamanya Tilak and Mr. Kelkar. The address stated that the Municipality was tackling wholeheartedly the primary education problem. After replying the Mahatma unveiled the Lokamanya's portrait in the Municipal hall. He also opened the Tilak Mahavidyalaya buildings in Baba Maharaja's ground and unveiled Lokamanya's portrait in the Tilak School. With these the morning programme of the anniversary day terminated.

MAHATMA UNVEILS LOKMANYA'S BUST.

CROWDED PROGRAMME AT POONA

(From a Correspondent.)
POONA, July 20.

Mahatma Gandhi unveiled Lokamanya's bust in the "Kesari" office at 2 p.m. from whence he went to visit the New Poona College and the Swadeshi Stores with Mrs. Sarojini Naidu. They both addressed a ladies' gathering at the Kirloskar Theatre at 4 p.m. Mr. Baptista was specially invited for opening the political library and unveiling Lokamanya's portrait in the New Poona College where he addressed the students. Mahatma Gandhi and Moulana Mahamad Ali are to address a mass meeting at 6 p.m. on the Shanwarwada grounds. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will deliver an address before Muslim ladies in the camp in the night. This will finish the evening programme of the Tilak Anniversary celebrations.

"BE TRUE TO N. C. O. PROGRAMME."

MAHATMA'S REPLY TO MUNICIPAL ADDRESS.

(Associated Press.)
POONA, July 20.

The Municipal address to Mahatma Gandhi was read by Mr. Apte President of the Municipality. It emphasised the attempts made by the Municipality to make primary education free and compulsory by self-help but primarily with the unconditional money grants from Government. The address laid stress upon the desirability of nationalists entering into municipalities rather than boycotting them to widen the scope and attain independence and wished immediate success to Mahatmaji's attempts to win Swaraj.

The Mahatmaji after thanking the municipality desired the municipalities to take greater part in national movements. He said:—We never believed that there was any possibility of making education compulsory and free except on the principle of self-help and added that if the people desired to win Swaraj and be true to the memory of Tilak they must devote themselves to the non-cooperation programme. The Mahatmaji then unveiled the full size portrait of Lokamanya Tilak.

CELEBRATION AT BIJAPUR

(Associated Press.)

A correspondent from Bijapur wires:—Lokamanya Tilak's anniversary celebrations were held with great eclat in Bijapur on 19th afternoon. There were spinning and elocution competitions. Quite a number of girls and boys competed. On the 20th morning there was a grand procession in Lokamanya's honour. In the evening prizes were distributed and public meeting was held.

UNDERTAKING FROM "THE INDEPENDENT" DEMANDED.

(Associated Press.)
ALLAHABAD, July 20.

The "Leader" writes:—It is understood that Messrs. George Joseph, C. S. Ranga Iyer, and Pandit Jawahirlal Nehru were called upon by U. P. Government to express regret and give an undertaking the two former for certain articles published in the "Independent" and Mr. Nehru for certain of his speeches. All of them are reported to have refused to give the undertaking.

Exchange:—Bank Telegraphic Transfer one shilling three and five sixteenth pence and Demand Bills one shilling three and eleven thirty-two pence.

Mr. Sagar Chand, Barrister, who sometime back had joined Ahmadi movement in England was reconverted to Hinduism on 16th of July 1921 by Shudhi ceremony in the presence of several respectable Hindu gentlemen of Lahore.

Regarding Mr. Ongley's death at Lahore station from cholera the "Civil and Military Gazette" now understands that it is not certain in fact that infection was contracted on train at all in view of the fact that there was only an interval of three hours between taking of iced drink and seizure at Lahore station and the statement that action was being taken against ice contractors concerned was made under misapprehension.

PRINCE OF WALES' VISIT.

RUMOUR OF CANCELLATION UNFOUNDED.

(From a Correspondent.)
CALCUTTA, July 20.

The "New Empire" has received a telegram from the Viceroy's Private Secretary to the effect that the rumour regarding cancellation of the Prince of Wales' visit to India is unfounded.

REMOVAL OF RAILWAY PASSENGERS.

MAJ. YOUNG FINED RS. 30,

(Associated Press.)
LAHORE, July 19.

Mr. Fyson, District Magistrate of Sialkot, has pased orders in the case in which Major Young was prosecuted under section 120 of the Railway Act for having removed a number of second class Indian passengers from a railway compartment, who refused to vacate. It may be remembered that the Major's defence was he wanted to travel in the first class alone, although he admitted he had no ticket. The Magistrate fined Major Young rupees thirty under the Railway Act.

MOUNT EVEREST EXPEDITION.

(Associated Press.)
SIMLA, July 19.

The Everest Expedition arrived at Tingri on the 19th June. All is well except that Mr. Harold Raeburn has been invalided back to Sikkim. The north-west approaches of Everest are now being explored by the mountaineers, while the remainder of the expedition are engaged in short scientific excursions westwards. 4,500 square miles of the new country have been surveyed, but the onset of monsoon is hampering operations. The Tibetan name of Everest is Chomo Lungma.

A CONTRADICTION.

(Associated Press.)
DUCKNOW, July 19.

The Secretary of the Reforms League, Aligarh, contradicts the "Independent's" report of the 19th instant, and states it is absolutely false that the workers of the League are holding out any hopes to relatives of the accused in the riot cases that they can be released on filling in a declaration. The Reform League cannot and does not interfere in judicial proceedings.

MADRAS PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

(Associated Press.)
TRICHINOPOLY, July 18.

At the meeting of the new Provincial Congress Committee, yesterday, Mr. T. V. Venkatrama Iyer presiding, the following executive officers of the Committee were elected: Mr. T. V. Venkatrama Iyer—President; Messrs. Kalyanasundara Mudaliar and Syed Murtasa Sahib—Vice-Presidents; Dr. Rajan and Mr. K. Rajagopalan—Secretaries; and Mr. Kajamian Sahib—Treasurer.

GONDAL STATE RAILWAY.

(Associated Press.)
RAJKOT, July 19.

The Kathiawar Hitwardak Sabha has passed a resolution regretting the strike on the Gondal State Railway, sympathising with the strikers' economic grievances, and urging appointment of an impartial board of conciliation for fixing the rates of pay of the Railway's employees.

RLY. POLICE ADMINISTRATION.

(Associated Press.)
SIMLA, July 19.

The Government of India have under consideration the report of the Committee appointed to examine the existing organisation and the working of railway police administration in India, and make proposals for improvement, where necessary, of this branch of police administration.

COMPULSORY LIQUIDATION OF WALLACE STEUART & CO.

(Associated Press.)
CALCUTTA, July 19.

At the High Court to-day an application was made on behalf of the Western and Eastern steamship Company, of China, to have Wallace Steuart and Company compulsorily wound up. The applicants were creditors to the extent of Rs. 20,444 in respect of freight realised on their behalf by Wallace Steuart and Co., and not paid to them. Wallace Steuart and Company said they had passed a resolution for voluntary liquidation, and opposed compulsory liquidation.

His Lordship held that resolution was not in accordance with the Company Law and, therefore, no valid resolution for voluntary liquidation had been passed. His Lordship ordered that Wallace Steuart and Co., should be compulsorily wound up and appointed an *interim* liquidator.

ULTIMATE COURT OF APPEAL.

(Associated Press.)
CALCUTTA, July 18.

The Calcutta Bar Library oppose the proposal to constitute an ultimate Court of Appeal in India considering that any reform should be in the direction of strengthening the present Judicial Committee from the view point of Indian Law.

"FUTILE AND IRRITATING."

INCOMPATIBLE WITH "NEW ERA."

REPEAL OF PRESS ACT RECOMMENDED.

COMMITTEE'S UNANIMOUS REPORT.

The following is the report of the Committee appointed by the Government of India to examine the Press and Registration of Books Act of 1867, Indian Press Act of 1920 and the Newspaper Act of 1908. The Committee after having examined 18 witnesses and giving consideration to the altered circumstances created by the Reforms have come to the conclusions that the Press Act must be repealed; the Newspapers Incitements to Offences Act should be repealed, and the Press and Registration of Books Act and the Post Office Act should be amended.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 20.

These conclusions have, we may state, been reached after a careful survey of the political situation, an exhaustive examination of witnesses who appeared before us and a scrutiny of voluminous documentary evidence including the valuable and weighty opinions of the local Governments placed at our disposal by the Government of India as well as the memorandum submitted to us by various members of the public. Many of these memoranda were sent in response to a general invitation issued by the Government of India to those interested in the subject under discussion to communicate their views to the Government for the information of the Committee. We have examined orally 18 witnesses all connected with the press and we also invited eight other prominent journalists to give evidence. To our great regret they were, however, either unable or in some cases unwilling to accept our invitation.

ACT OF 1910.

Of the three Acts referred to us for examination; the Indian Press Act of 1910, is by far the most important and it will, therefore, be convenient if in the first place we record our conclusions in respect of that Act. This is the more desirable because our recommendations in respect of the other two Acts referred to us must be largely dependent on our findings regarding this measure. It is unnecessary to discuss in the report the reasons which induced the Government of India to place the Indian Press Act on the Statute Book. Those who are interested in the subject will find the facts fully explained in the reports of the discussions on the Bill in the Council. It is apparent however that the main object of the Act was to prevent dissemination of incitements to violence and of sedition, although the scope of Section 4 of the Act is much wider.

Since 1910, however, circumstances have changed very materially and we have to consider the necessity for continuance of this law in the light of a situation entirely different from that in which it is enacted.

REPEAL SUGGESTED.

The chief questions that have to be examined in our opinion are firstly whether the Act has been effective in preventing the evil against which it was directed; secondly, whether legislation of this character is now necessary for the maintenance of law and order; and, thirdly, whether on a comparison of the advantages and disadvantages which the retention of the Act would involve its continuance is desirable in the public interest. We may say at the outset that on a careful consideration of these points we are of opinion that that Act should be repealed.

As to the effectiveness of the Act it is generally admitted that direct incitements to murder and violent crime which are specifically referred to in Section 41-A of the Act are rarely found in the press to-day. This was not the case in 1910 so far as a certain section of the press was concerned and it is the view at least of one local Government that the Press Act has contributed to the elimination of such public incitements. We are not, however, satisfied that the cessation of such incitements is due solely or even mainly to the Act or that in the present conditions the ordinary law is not adequate to deal with such offences. Further it must be admitted that in so far as the law was directed to prevent the more insidious dissemination of sedition, of general misrepresentations of the action of Government, of exaggeration of comparatively minor incidents, of insinuations of injustice, and of articles intended to exacerbate racial feeling, the Act has been of little practical value, for we find that a section of the press is at present just as hostile to Government as ever it was, and that it preaches doctrines calculated to bring the Government and also occasionally particular classes or sections of the community into hatred and contempt as freely now as before the Act was passed. Moreover, we believe that the more direct and violent forms of sedition are disseminated more from the platform and through the agency of itinerant propagandists than by the press, and no press law can be effective for the repression of such activities. In our opinion, therefore, it must be admitted that the Act has not been wholly effective in securing the object which it was enacted to achieve. We observe that one witness before us went so far as to say that it had both been futile and irritating.

RETENTION UNNECESSARY.

Turning to the question of the necessity for such a legislation we find that it was an emergent measure enacted at a time when revolutionary conspiracies, the object of which was directly promoted by certain organs of the press, were so active as to endanger the administration. We believe that the revolutionary party is now quiescent that the associations supporting it have been broken up and that many members of the revolutionary party have realized that the object which they had in view can under present conditions be achieved by constitutional means. Further the political situation had undergone great changes since 1910 and the necessity for the retention of the Act must be examined in the light of the new constitutional position created by the inauguration of reforms.

Many of us feel that the retention of this law in these circumstances not only unnecessary, but incompatible with the increasing association of representatives of the people in the administration of the country. We believe also that the malignant influence of seditious organs of the press will in future be and in fact is already beginning to be counteracted by the growth of distinct parties in politics each supported by its own press supplemented by the activities of a properly organised bureau of information the value of which was admitted by many witnesses. It is true the scope of the Act is not limited to the prevention of sedition, but it is not necessary for us to discuss in detail the subsidiary provisions included in Section 4 of the Act, as we believe that these provisions have seldom been used and that the evils against which they are directed can be checked by the ordinary law. We think therefore under present conditions the retention of the Act for the purposes for which it was enacted is unnecessary.

On an examination of the third aspect of the case, namely, the comparative advantages and disadvantages of retaining the Act, we find that, while many local Governments advocate its retention in the interests of the administration, on the other hand the Act is regarded with bitter hostility by nearly all shades or Indian opinion. Most of the witnesses examined before us believe it to be indefensible in principle and unjust in its application.

UNCERTAIN IN OPERATION.

It has been said that the terms of Section 4 of the Act are so comprehensive that legitimate critics of Government might well be brought within its scope, that the Act is very uncertain in its operation, that it has been applied with varying degrees of rigour at different times and by different local Governments, and in particular that it has not been applied with equal severity to English-owned and Indian-owned papers. A general feeling was also apparent among the witnesses that the Act is irritating and humiliating to Indian journalists and that the resentment caused by the measure is the more bitter because of the great services rendered to Government by the press in the war. Many witnesses indeed are of opinion that the Act is fatal to the growth of a healthy spirit of responsibility in the press and that it deters persons of ability and independent character from joining the profession of journalism. Finally, it is maintained that the Act places in the hands of the Executive Government arbitrary powers not subject to adequate control by any independent tribunal, which may be used to suppress legitimate criticism of Government and that such a law is entirely inconsistent with the spirit of the Reform Scheme and the gradual evolution of responsible Government. There is in our judgment great force in many of these criticisms. We find, as already noted, that the Act has not proved effective in preventing the dissemination of sedition and that it is doubtful whether if is necessary to retain it for the purpose of preventing incitements to murder and similar violent crime Further, in view of the cogent criticisms made as to the principles and operation of the Act, we have come to the conclusion that it would be in the interest of the administration that it should be repealed.

In making this recommendation we have not overlooked the opinion expressed by various local Governments that the retention of the Act Act is desirable in the interest of law and order. We observe however that there is a considerable divergence of opinion among those governments on this point and while we realise that the views of those who are opposed to the repeal of the Act are entitled to great weight and indeed that these views have been accepted by the Government of India frequently in times past, we are satisfied that there is a genuine popular demand for its repeal and we consider that in the altered circumstances created by the reforms the advantages likely to be secured by the repeal of this measure outweigh the benefits which could be obtained by its retention on the Statute Book.

INDIAN PRINCES AND THE ACT.

In our examination of the question of the repeal of the Press Act we also considered the future question as to which, if any of its provisions should be retained, by incorporation in other laws. Various questions have been placed before us in this connection some of greater and some of minor importance. Perhaps the most important of these is the question whether the dissemination of disaffection against Indian Princes through the press of British India should be penalized in any way. We have been handicapped in our examination of this question by the very inadequate representation of the views of the princes, many of whom were unwilling to allow their opinions to be placed before the committee. We have, however, had the advantage of seeing some minute submitted by them and of examining Sir John Wood, Secretary of the Political Department.

It has been argued that the Government of India is under an obligation to protect Indian Princes from such attacks, that the Press Act alone affords them such protection, and that if is repealed it is unfair having regard to the constitutional position of the Government of India *vis a vis* the Indian States, that the Press in British India should be allowed to foment disaffection against the ruler of an Indian State. On the other hand, various witnesses have protested in the strongest terms against any such protection being afforded to princes. It is alleged that the effect of any such provision in the law would be to stifle all legitimate criticism and deprive the subjects of of such states of any opportunity or ventilating their grievances zand protesting against their administration or oppression. We understand that before the Press Act became law it was not found necessary to protect Indian Princes from such attacks, and we note that the Act, so far as the evidence before us shows, has only been used on three occasions for this purpose. We do not in the circumstances think that we should be justified in recommending on general grounds any enactment in the Penal Code or elsewhere for the purpose of affording such protection in the absence of evidence to prove the practical necessity for such provision of the law. Our colleague Mr. Azad Ali desires to express no opinion on this question.

CONFISCATION OF PRESS.

We have also considered the question of vesting courts of justice with power to confiscate a press, if the keeper is convicted for the second time of disseminating sedition. Although section 517 of the Criminal Procedure Code affords some faint authority for the enactment of such a provision in the law, we feel that it would operate inequitably, particularly in the case of large and valuable process used not only for the printing of a particular paper but also for the miscellaneous work. In the case of smaller presses the forfeiture of the press would probably be not an effective remedy, and on a careful consideration of the facts, we doubt the necessity for inserting any such provision in the law. There is indeed only one provision of the Act which we think should be retained, namely, the power to seize and confiscate newspapers, books or other documents, offended against section 124A of the Penal Code. If this power is retained, the auxiliary power of preventing the importation into British India or transmission through the post of such documents on the lines now provided for in sections 13, 14, and 15 of the Indian Press Act is a necessary corollary if the law is to be effective The confiscation of openly seditious documents, we believe, constitutes in no way an interference with reasonable liberty of the press, and the openly seditious character of some of the documents which are now circulated in India has convinced us as of the necessity of retaining this power as a regular provision of the substantive law. The exact method by which this should be effected is we think a matter for the expert advisers of the Government of India to decide. We would however also provide for redress in cases in which the owner of a press or any person interested in the production of any such document or in the possession of any particular copy of the document considers himself aggrieved by allowing such persons to apply to the High Court and challenge the seizure and confiscation of the document. We would also provide that when such an application is made the onus of proving the seditious character of the document should be on the Government. We think that the powers conferred by sections 13 to 15 of the Press Act might be conveniently incorporated in the Sea Customs Act and the Post Office Act so that the customs and postal officers should be empowered to seize seditious literature within the meaning of Section 124 A of the Indian Penal Code, subject to review on the part of the Government and to challenge by any person interested in the courts. We recommend that in this case and in the case of seditious leaflets seized under the conditions referred to in the earlier portions of this paragraph the orders of Government should be liable to be contested in the High Court It follows almost of necessity from what we have said above that we recommend the total repeal of the Newspapers Incitement to Offences Act 1908. We may observe that this Act had not been used for the last ten years.

MODIFICATIONS.

As to the Press and Registration of Books Act we recommend that this Act should be retained with the following modifications: —(1) that no person should be registered as a publisher or printer unless he is a major as defined by the Indian Majority Act (2) that in the case of all newspapers the name of the responsible editor should be clearly printed on the front sheet of the paper and that an editor should be subject to the same criminal and civil liability in respect of anything contained in the paper as the publisher and printer (3) that the term of imprisonment prescribed in sections 12, 13, 14, and 15 should be reduced to three months (4) that the provisions of section 16 of the Press Act should be reproduced in this Act. We have also considered certain other matters of detail which are of a technical nature. We think they should be left to the expert department to deal with.

SUMMARY OF CONCLUSIONS.

We append a summary of our conclusions: (1) The Press Act should be repealed, (2) the Newspapers incitements to Offences Act should be repealed, (3) The Press and Registration of... Books Act, and the Post Office Act should be amended where necessary to meet the conclusion noted below. (a) the name of the editor should be inscribed on every issue of a newspaper and the editor should be subject to the same liabilities as the printer and publisher as regards criminal and civil responsibility, (b) any person registering under the Press and Registration of Books Act should be a major as defined by the Indian Majority Act, (c) Local Governments should retain the power of confiscating openly seditious leaflets subject to the owner of the press or any other person aggrieved being able to protest before a court and challenge the seizure of such document in which case the local government ordering confiscation should be called upon to prove the seditious character of the documents. The powers conferred by sections 13 to 15 of the Press Act should be retained, Customs and Postal Officers being empowered to seize seditious literature within meaning of the section 124 A of I.P.C., subject to review on the part of the local government and challenge by any persons interested in the courts. (e) Any person challenging the orders of Government should do so in the local High Court (f) The term of imprisonment prescribed in section 12, 13, 14, and 15 of the Press and Registration of Books Act should be reduced to six months (g) The provisions of section 16 of the Press Act should be reproduced in the Press and Registration of Books Act.

JUSTICE !!!

(Continued from previous page.)

he could not have given utterances having regard to his political views. Accused stated that the outrages on women, widows and children referred to Smyrna and not to the Mahomedan Holy Places, and denied having made statements regarding burying of the Englishmen. Accused further stated that the word 'Onmadhas' was used by him about Indian weavers, and declined to call evidence as it was against the principle of non-cooperation and as he considered the present Government and its courts to be unjust.

The Magistrate observed that as regards allegations made by the accused in his statement they were not supported by any evidence and were denied by prosecution witnesses whose evidence has not suffered materially on any of the salient points. It was obvious that the sentence of his public speech as noted down were clear attempts to create and promote hatred or enmity between the different classes of his Majesty's subjects, namely Indians (particularly Mahomedans and Europeans Government officials and non-officials). Coming as that speech did from the mouth of a popular leader of position and influence of the accused on the 1st July only after three days after the rowdy demonstration at the collectorate on 28th June 1921, the serious and sad occurrence of 8th July at Aligarh are not very surprising. A man of accused's position could not have been unaware of the effects of the speech delivered by him at Charrah when political temperament of the district had risen high. In passing the sentence, Magistrate took into consideration the fact that conviction of the accused was very likely to affect his profession adversely which in itself would be severe punishment.

"ORGANISED AND PRE-ARRANGED."

U. P GOVT'S VERSION OF ALIGARH DISTURBANCES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, July 20.

The United Provinces Government has issued a lengthy and important communique on the Aligarh disturbances with the full report of the magistrate who held the inquest over the victims with a map showing the sites where disturbances took place accompanying the report, which is based on the evidence of 42 witnesses. The communique says:—In view of the fact that certain private individuals and press correspondents have been spreading and publishing divergent accounts and rumours as to the character of the disturbance culminating in the assault on the Aligarh Kotwali and tahsil in the course of which, five persons died, a magistrate's inquest has been held under section 176 C. P. C. and it was felt desirable that the cause of death should be determined without delay.

The inquest report after giving the facts says, "the facts elicited show that the various occurrences or series of acts committed by the mob that day were parts of a single transaction with the same objects, namely, destruction of Government property and attacks on Government officials, particularly police. The almost instantaneous collection of a big mob in the city which went on swelling like a snowball, the timely supply of lathis, the method of attacks everywhere and similtude in acts committed (i.e. attacks on Government officials, looting and destruction of property in Government buildings and burning of property and buildings) the quick removal of dead bodies and wounded persons on *charpars* and lastly the total abstinence from looting of private shops, houses and property in the city are all of them indications of some sort of organisation and prearrangement on the part of persons who had engineered lead and taken part in this serious riot."

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

Total rainfall in Lahore from 1st April to June 16th this year was three quarters of an inch and since then it had including the 1.63 inch recorded during last 24 hours a total rainfall of 2.63 inches against normal of 5.20.

Up to July 14th subscriptions received in England by the London office of the Imperial Bank of India, to the Government of India Rupee Loan amounted to Rs. 72,77,600.

The Government of India have this year awarded a state scholarship, tenable abroad by an Indian woman graduate, to Miss Meherbai Postwalla, M.B., B.S., Bombay.

There was a Dinner Party at Government House, on Tuesday.

A daring dacoity was committed on Saturday night, in the house of Haridhon Bhattacharjee, a jute mill clerk of Baranagore, only six miles north of Calcutta. The dacoits decamped with cash and ornaments worth Rs. 2,000.

The Government of India have awarded two scholarships available in the current year for scientific study of Sanskrit abroad to Mr. P. L. Vaidya (Bombay), and Mr. N. P. Chakrabarti (Bengal).

The Agenda of the Madras Legislative Council meeting on August 1st will be heavy, consisting mainly of interpellations and resolutions on matters of public interest. The sitting will probably last over a week.

Rao Bahadur A. V. Ramalinga Iyer, Superintending Engineer, has been nominated to represent the Madras University on the conference of the Principals of Engineering Colleges to be held at Simla in the last week of this month.

17 LAKHS LOSS EXPLAINED AWAY!

DID DIRECTORS SELL OUT SHARES?

GENERAL MEETING OF TATA OIL MILLS CO.

The Annual General Meeting of the Tata Oil Mills Company Ltd. was held yesterday, Mr. R. D. Tata presiding.

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

The Chairman said:

"I want to say something about the loss incurred last year. This is the first Oil Mill of its size that has been built in India. When you start a business new to the country and that no one has tried before you must expect trouble. That always happens. I have seen it even in the Cotton Mills business. When spinning and weaving cotton was first started in this country mill after mill failed and went into liquidation. Our own Swadeshi Mill has had its bad times as you probably know as well as I do. The shares had gone down to Rs. 140 and we have seen them go up to Rs. 6,000. I have seen it in the Iron and Steel business. There was a time not so long ago when it was very doubtful if the great works at Jamshedpur would ever make steel at any profit. And I have seen it in every business of the kind wherever we have started a new industry. I have been seeing that for 40 years. And I have also seen that the businesses that came through the bad times and eventually succeeded were only those in which the shareholders and the Directors, and Agents and Managers did not lose heart and by careful and economical work and organisation finally won through the bad times. That is most probably going to happen with this Company as I have seen it happen with so many others. We have not lost heart, and we are going to win through the bad times, but we want you to help us. We are businessmen, and the losses should not frighten us because the principles on which we are working are sound and we know that these losses will become profits when the markets turn. If you allow losses to frighten you and lose your temper over them you disturb the mentality of your buyers and sellers and managers and workmen and all you do is to increase your loss. You are not going to make India one of the biggest producing countries in the world, as it ought to be, by doing that.

LOSS DUE TO TRADE DEPRESSION.

This loss that we have suffered was inevitable. We started at an extraordinarily bad time, and we had no sooner started than prices fell all over the world and what was still worse demand practically ceased. We were like a sailing ship at sea when the wind falls. We could not move, and as we could not work the mill at the full capacity, expenses went on without bringing us any profit. But you are not going to make the wind come or the ship move by throwing the Captain overboard. Half the oil mills in the world were forced to close down last year. Many of the largest went into liquidation. I will read you an extract from the speech made last month by the Chairman of the British Oil on the Cake mills.

"The period of last year was probably the most difficult that the seed crushing trade had ever been called upon to face. Something approaching a panic set in and prices collapsed with a suddenness unprecedented in the trade. Oils declined three to five pounds a day and even then buyers could not be found."

With that and with what you have been told in the report I think you will see that the markets last year made a loss inevitable, for a new industry that started just when the decline commenced.

ISSUE OF PREMIUM SHARES EXPLAINED

Now, there are two things I know you want to know about. The first is the premium on the shares which we issued in May last. The decision to issue these shares was made by the Directors in April 1920 before the Mill actually started work. It was based on a report submitted by Mr. E. P. Thompson, the Consulting Engineer and General Manager. When the Directors decided to issue the new shares the market value of the shares was about Rs. 500. What would the old shareholders have said if we had offered these shares without a premium? Take our own case. We hold a very large number of old shares and we would have been entitled to a very large number of new ones. If we had issued these shares at par, we would have been told that we were making ourselves a present of Rs. 400 on each share. You must remember that we are also shareholders and that we also have paid this premium As to cancelling the uncalled capital and the premium, we have tried everything we can to see if that is possible and we are advised by the best lawyers in London and in India that it is impossible. It can only be done if all the old shareholders, that is, if each individual shareholder agrees. Do you think there is any chance of getting them to agree? If so, by all means let any one of you move in the matter and so far as the Directors are concerned they will support the application. The Directors have decided as far as the matter rests with them, that no further money will be called up until this company is actually making a profit, and then only if it is absolutely necessary.

UNCERTAINTY ABOUT FUTURE.

The other thing you want to know about is the future. I am not going to say much about that either. In old days prophets were always stoned whether their prophecies were right or wrong and if I prophesied to you and my prophesies were wrong you would probably wish to stone me. But I will give you the actual results of the last two weeks working of the mill. The Mill started crushing copra again on the first June and it has been running on two shifts since that day. During the last 12 days for which we have reports working on two shifts it crushed 992½ tons of copra and produced 633 tons of oil and 313½ tons of cake. Both oil and cake were of good quality and have already been easily sold at a profit. These figures show that the Mill has been organised as a sound manufacturing unit which can be relied on to produce a standard quality and quantity of oil and cake from a given quantity of copra. We have already, therefore, got over one of the chief difficulties of a new manufacturing industry. It remains to find a profitable market for our product. That is ordinary trading, and we Indians have had sufficient experience of trading to be pretty sure that we will not fail in that part of the business. We have already sold a large quantity of the oil which we are now making at a fair price, but you must remember that markets go up and down. So I am not going to prophecy as to our future profits. These are the facts and you can all judge for ourselves and be your own prophets.

MR. N. M. DUMASIA.

Mr. N. M. Dumasia said they should extend hearty cooperation and goodwill to the Directors. Owing to certain information placed before the Directors they had showed their willingness to extricate the shareholders from their difficulties and they had thus become their advocates. The shareholders were not willing to pay any more calls whether they were necessary or not. They had come to this compromise on the distinct understanding that a way would be found out of the present difficulty and without the cooperation of the Directors it would not have been possible to find a way. That day marked a new departure in the conduct of companies in Bombay. Even the bitterest enemies of the Tatas could not accuse them of dishonesty and the shareholders were only fighting against a system and not against the directors or the agents individually.

APPOINTMENT OF A COMMITTEE.

He moved a rider to the original resolution; that a committee consisting of Mr. Punamnand Karamchand Kothawalla, Dr. K. E. Dudachanji, Mr. P. J. Marzban, Mr. Shantidas Askaran, Mr. D. D. Roamer, Mr. M. A. Haveliwalla and the mover be appointed to consider in consultation with the directors the question of extinguishing the future liability for premium and calls on the new shares and any other questions arising therefrom.

Mr. Dumasia said the agents had shown him a copy of the counsel's opinion and he hoped the Directors would not bind themselves only to the question before them. The shareholders could not discuss the question openly without injuring the interests of the Company and nothing was further from his mind. He hoped the shareholders would be able to get back some of the premium which they had already paid. The shareholders were suffering for the sins of Mr. E. P. Thompson, the late general manager of the Company, but he was not going to import any racial feelings into the discussion.

The original proposition with Mr. Dumasia amendment was then passed.

WAS NOT THE PREMIUM EARMARKED?

Mr. M. A. Haveliwalla said at the last meeting of the shareholders they were told by the Chairman that the amount of the premium would be used in the purchase of two mills—one in Ceylon and the other at Madras. When the premium was earmarked for that particular purpose he did not think it could be used for the purpose of wiping off the losses incurred by the Company.

DIRECTORS SELLING SHARES!

One shareholder said Sir Sassoon J. David had been allotted 2,200 shares when the Company started and when he saw the register the other day there were only 23 shares in his name.

Sir Sassoon: What of it?

Mr. Dumasia said the shareholder meant to say that the directors had sold off their shares!

The remaining business was then transacted, and the meeting terminated.

BOMBAY'S WATER SUPPLY.

RAINFALL DISAPPOINTING.

UTMOST ECONOMY NECESSARY

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday at 3-30 p.m. Mr. H. P. Mody presiding. Consideration was given to a Memorandum from the Commissioner forwarding a statement showing the storage and consumption of water in the Municipal Lakes for the week ending the 16th July 1921, compared with the storage and consumption for the corresponding week of the year 1920, the consumption during the week being 246 millions of gallons (the actual consumption including evaporation being 445 millions of gallons) and the contents available for consumption being 16,,313 millions of gallons.

With regard to the storage of water, the Municipal Commissioner submitted the following statement:—

DISAPPOINTING!

The rain-fall returns up to Saturday morning last, are very disappointing. They show a slight gain in Tulsi and Vehar but actually a small loss in Tansa which normally at this time of a year is near overflowing. The public will naturally find it difficult to understand that the heavy rain which has occurred in Bombay during the last few days has not produced a greater effect on our water reserves. As a matter of fact on Saturday, Sunday and Monday during which period there was nearly 12" of rain in Bombay City, there was only about 1" at Tansa.

Tulsi and Vehar have however received about 8" each during the last four days i.e. upto this morning and the water level in both these lakes has risen by over two feet during these four days.. I have not received any report from Tansa this morning, but past experience shows that it has never failed to fill. As far as can be judged at present there is hope that the water situation may be easier next dry season than it was during the last dry season but the *utmost economy will still be necessary.*

It is understood that Pandit Hirdaynath Kunzru has declined the Presidentship of the U. P. Liberal Conference to be held at Lucknow.

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MR. DAWSON'S FAUX PAS.

OUTWITTED BY NON-COOPERATORS.

The following is a combined synopsis of the messages received from the Secretaries of the District Congress Committee, and the District Khilafat Committee, Sylhet, (Assam) about a public meeting held there on the 16th of July:—

Mr. J. A. Dawson, Deputy Commissioner of Sylhet, called a public meeting on the 16th of July for the purpose of combating the Non-Co-operation movement, but as the notice did not clearly state that it would be a public meeting of the Co-operators only, the hall where the meeting was to be held was overcrowded by the Non-Co-operators from several hours before the appointed time. When Mr Dawson with his party of Khan and Rai Bahadurs, and other titleholders, Government officials and hirelings appeared before the hall, they, to their utter surprise, found the hall packed to its utmost capacity by the Non-Co-operators and proposed to hold the meeting *al fresco.* When this information reached the hall, all those who were sweltering within, in the summer heat of Sylhet, came out to join the open air meeting. One from amongst the concourse of people proposed a leading Non-Co-operator to take the chair which was accordingly seconded, approved and carried by an enormons majority, inspite of some of the Co-operator's vehemently objecting to it. Mr. Dawson who was quite nonplussed to see the trend of the meeting could not out of shame and reverence to the "prestige" which he is accustomed to worship, leave the meeting and remained there making a virtue of necessity and tooking part in the deliberations of the meeting.

When the proceeding of the meeting commenced, the president asked Mr. Dawson and his party of prepared preachers and others, if they had anything to say. Several of them including Mr. Dawson spoke against the Non-Co-operation movement and tried their level pest to unconvince the people of that of which they have a true conviction by enumerating some concocted evils of Non-Co-operation. When the Co-operators finished their say, with Mr. Dawson's permission, the president called upon the Non-Co-operators to speak what they had to say. One and all of the latter speakers gave rushing replies to the former ones and eloquently represented the popular cause exhorting the people to do their duty towards the Country as the Congress bids them do.

When both the parties finished what they had to say, the following resolution was moved and passed by an overwhelming majority. "In view of the fact that the Khilafat and Punjab wrongs have not been redressed, this meeting of the public of Sylhet resolves that the policy of Non-Co-operation with the government and Co-operation among the members of the different creeds in India be continued and that every effort be made to keep the movement non-violent." The meeting also passed another resolution condemning the unjust waste of public money in hiring a number of preachers for the so-called Anti-Non-Co-operation propaganda.

FRONTIER NEWS.

ATTACK ON A CONVOY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, July 19.

A communique says:—On July 16th an up convoy from Chagmalai to Haidari Kach which included a party consisting of 80 armed men and 130 followers, was held up in the Shahur tangi at 10-15 a.m. by a party of 100 Abdullai and Jellal Khels in position on both sides on the Shahur tangi. At this particular place the Shahur tangi is only 30 feet wide, with sheer cliffs on either side from which bombs were dropped and heavy fire opened down the gorge. The first volley killed 9 and the officer commanding the advance guard was killed leading his men to the attack. The road protection troops failed to dislodge the enemy and the artillery was unable to get sufficient angle of descent. Reinforcements and trench mortors were sent out from Chagmalai and arrived at 1-30 p.m., but were not able to dislodge the enemy. The Tang is liable to floods, and to avoid the possibility of a spate coming down, the convoy was ordered back to Chagmalai at 4 p.m. under continued pressure. The enemy began dribbling away at 4-30 p.m and were caught by an artillery fire.

A final effort at 5-30 p.m. left our troops masters of the situation. All our casualties were recovered and no rifles lost. Our casualties were two British officers, one sub-assistant surgeon and 13 Indian other ranks killed, and one British officer, one British other rank and 14 Indian other ranks wounded.

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"SWARAJ—OUR GOAL."

MR. YAKUB HASSAN ON HIS RELEASE.

(From a Correspondent.)
COIMBATORE, July 18

Mr. Yakhub Hassan was released from jail this afternoon, as there were cases of cholera in the warders line in the Central Jail. Mr. Yakhub Hassan has been under treatment for kidney disorder. It was considered unsafe to detain him in jail. The public was, of course, not prepared for his release and was taken by surprise. As the news of his release spread in the town, a large crowd collected at the residence of Mr. Sultan Sahib, and he was taken in procession through the Bazar Street to Gandhy's Chowk, were an important meeting was held. Mr. C. S. Visvanada Iyer presided.

Mr. Yakub Hassan in the course of his speech said:—The reason why I am released is that cholera has broken out in the jail The Government sent a telegram to the authorities to realese me immediately. Personally, I would have preferred to remain there up to the end of the term, and, if I had been a victim to cholera, it would have given to our cause a greater impetus than my imprisonment here has done. Since the Government has released me, it has deprived the movement of a very good opportunity.

GREAT STRIDE IN 5 MONTHS.

During the last five months that I have been in the jail, our case appears to have made a great stride and I find that today we are much in advance of the time when I went to the jail. You have collected more than one crore of rupees for the Tilak Swaraj Fund. That is one of the indications to show that our movement has taken a firm hold on the people, and, if the other item of our programme is also realised in the near future, that one crore of Indians joined the Congress movement, and thereby show that one crore of the people are prepared to take part in this movement and push it forward that will bring us very near the demand of Swaraj. I was one of the first who fell a victim of the repression, and I am glad that this repressive policy has succeeded in bringing out a number of people ready to go to jail. The success of our movement depends on non violence, and so long as we adhere to this non-violence, no power on earth can crush our movement. The repressive measures were adopted with the hope of provoking us to violence, but we have not only thwarted the Government intentions, but at the same time we have strengthened our movement.

WHAT OUR SWARAJ WOULD MEAN.

We have yet a very large battle to fight. The Government is bent upon repression. There is greater necessity now that we should be united and strictly adhere to non-violence. If the rate of progress that we have made so far, continue, we are bound to succeed in attaining our object. Swaraj means your own Government. If you have your own Government your military will not be taken out of India to crush Turkey or Persia. If you had your own Government before the war, the Khilafat and Punjab questions would not have arisen, and in the Peace we would have been consulted. Now if you have your own Government, if foreign domination is removed from India what will be the result? The power that we will use be one without violence, and so you can realise that we must try our best to get that power, and when we get that power, we attain our object at once. The object of the Non-cooperation movement is to transfer that power from the hands of the British Government into our hands. Considering the feelings of Muhamadans and Hindus in the matter of the Punjab, Mahatma Gandhi thought that within one year we would be able to organise ourselves to carry our propaganda. Our opponents say that our scheme has failed, but I am sure that in a few months, the self-realisation of the people is bound to come out, and there will be negotiations for peace and settlement.

TRIAL OF A CONVICT FOR FORGERY

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
POONA, July 19.

Safdarkhan Niazali Khan, a convict in the Yerrowda Central Jail, was today placed on trial before Mr. H. F. Ball, Assistant Collector, charged with forging an order for his own release. Accused, it is alleged, got a fellow convict to print the release order form, which he filled in and addressed to the Superintendent, Ahmedabad Jail, where he had served the first part of his sentence. The release order was sent from Ahmedabad to the Ishapur Jail and from the latter place was returned to Mr. Montgomerie, Secretary to Government (Political Department), who discovered that his signature on it was forgery. Mr. Montgomerie, examined as a witness, said the signature on order was not his. He had issued no such order of release.

Kishenchand Fakirchand, a military prisoner, undergoing a sentence for being absent from his unit, deposed to giving the witness an envelope, and it is also came out in the evidence that the accused had obtained the release order form from the printing press inside the jail. He had sent the release order through a convict, named Bhagwandas, who was a despatching clerk. The case is proceeding.

LABOUR TROUBLE IN MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, July 19.

There were about 1,800 hands working in each mill to-day. Some cases of assault in the mill area are reported, in which the assailants are alleged to be Adi-Dravidas. The Police have also arrested two strikers who were found armed with knives in Puliyanthope.

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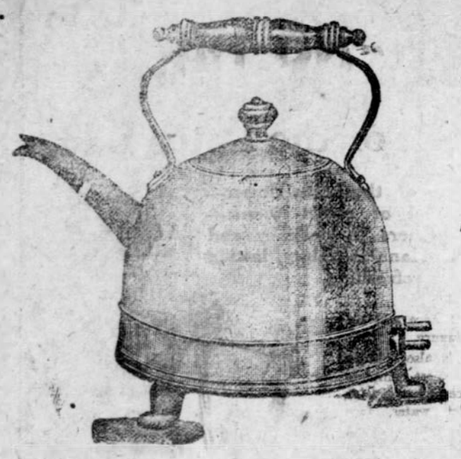

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H.—Have you tried DODHY & SONS? Kanta Terrace, at Kalbadevi Road. They have just unpacked large consignments of English Cricket Bats, Balls, and Leg guards, etc., and also there own FACTORY made goods. Let us go there this afternoon. They are the BEST and CHEAPEST.
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